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By

G. H. KNIBBS, C.M.G., F.S.S., F.R.A.S., etc.  
Commonwealth Statistician.

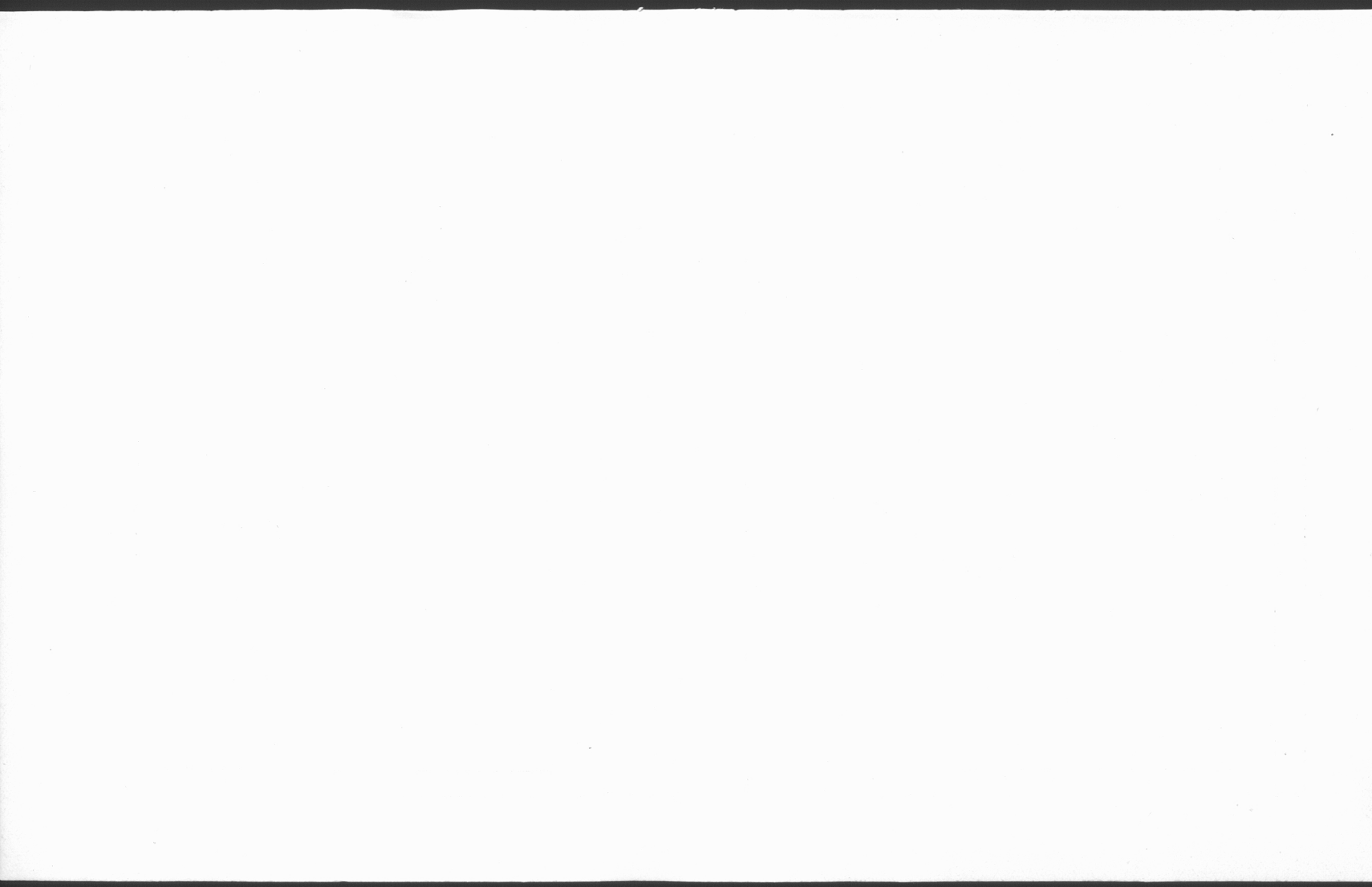
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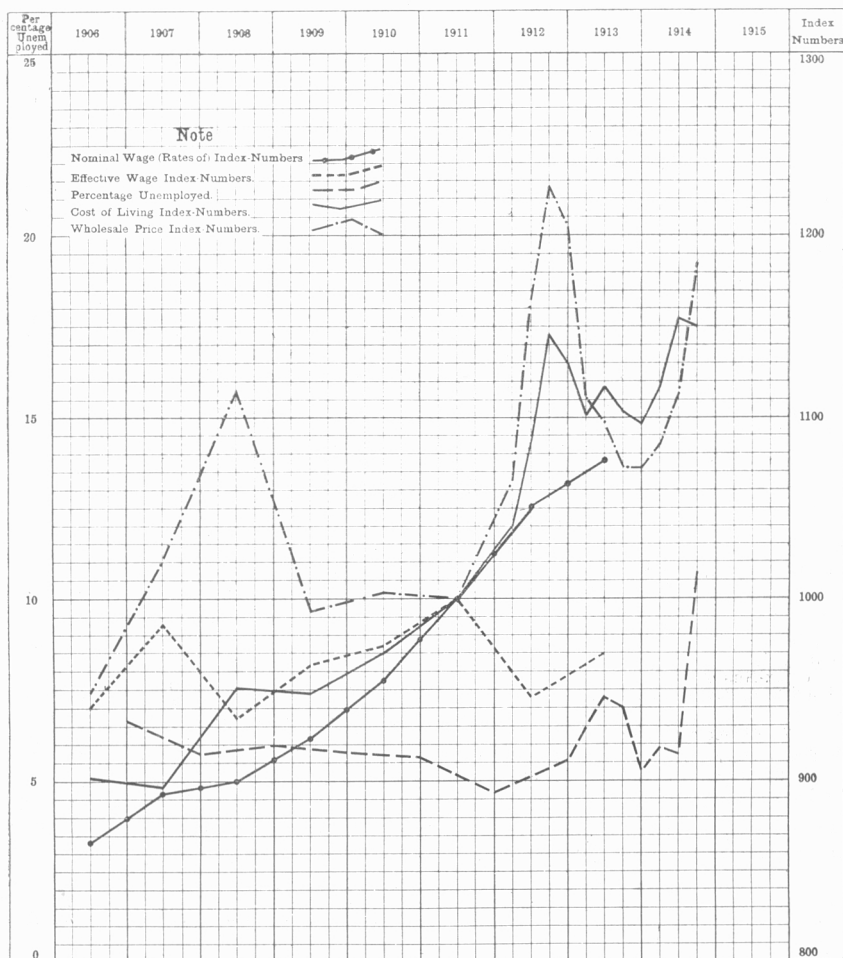




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# Cost of Living, Wholesale Prices, and Nominal and Effective Wage Index-Numbers and Percentage of Unemployed.



EXPLANATORY NOTE.—The figures on the left represent the scale for the percentage of persons unemployed according to trade union returns. The figures on the right represent the scale for the several index-numbers, the year 1911 being taken in each case as base (= 1000). Since the end of the year 1911 the index-numbers for cost of living (average for the six metropolitan towns), and for wholesale prices (Melbourne) are shewn each quarter, while unemployment percentages are shewn quarterly since the end of the year 1912 only. Unemployment figures for previous years are shewn as at the end of each year, while other index-numbers refer to the average for the whole year. Nominal and effective wage index-numbers are only computed annually.

# LABOUR BULLETIN.

No. 7.—JULY to SEPTEMBER, 1914.

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## SECTION I.—INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

1. **General.**—The improvement in the condition of the Labour market reported for the second quarter of the current year, was not maintained during the quarter under review, the effect of the war and the drought having resulted in a considerable increase in the percentage of unemployment. Before the outbreak of war, and while hope was still entertained that rain would come to minimise the effects of the drought, the reports received indicate that the improvement in employment in the preceding quarter continued during the early part of the quarter under review. The estimated wheat crop for Australia for the season 1914-15 is, however, only 29½ million bushels, being a little over one-third of the crop in the preceding season (103½ million bushels). The ordinary quarterly returns from trade unions as to unemployment refer to the end of the middle month of the quarter. Thus the percentage of unemployment for the current quarter refers to the end of August, and indicates the effect upon trade and industry of less than one month of war conditions. In view of the importance of obtaining a more frequent and complete record of unemployment whilst existing conditions continue, arrangements have been made for the collection of these unemployment returns from trade unions monthly, instead of quarterly, as heretofore.

The percentage of unemployment increased since the preceding quarter (April to June) from 5.7 to 10.7 per cent., while the percentage unemployed in the corresponding quarter (July to September) of 1913 was 7.0 per cent. The percentage of unemployment was greater than for either the immediately preceding quarter, or the corresponding quarter of last year in all the States, and in all industrial groups, with the exception of Groups VII. (Building) and VIII. (Mining, Quarrying, etc.). In both these groups, however, the returns for September shew a relatively large increase on the figures for the quar-

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NOTE.—The Labour Bulletin, in its accounts of proceedings, abstracts of reports, legal decisions, quotations and other matters of concern to labour, is not to be regarded as expressing an official endorsement of any of the views or opinions contained therein.

ter under review. The percentage of unemployment in September for all States and industrial groups increased to 12.7, a rise of 2 per cent. on the figures for the preceding month, but at the end of October the returns shew that some improvement had taken place, the percentage having decreased to 11.2, a fall of 1.5 per cent. on the September returns.

**2. Weather Conditions and Rural Industries.**—The reports received as to the condition of stock and crops indicate that in all the States there has been an exceptional scarcity of rain. It is stated that over the greater portion of Victoria and South Australia, the rainfall for the six months, May to October, was less than half the fall for the previous lowest record over the same period. In the other States also the rainfall was considerably below the average. In Queensland it is reported that on the whole the rainfall was sufficient to ensure the growth of crops and feed for stock, though in certain districts the crops are lighter than usual, and the condition of the stock, poor. The effect of the abnormal dryness of the season is reflected in the estimates of the wheat yield throughout the Commonwealth, to which reference has already been made. The general rains which fell towards the end of November, over the greater part of Victoria and South Australia, improved the prospects considerably, particularly as regards feed for stock and the fruit yield. Shearing operations have been completed throughout the Commonwealth, and it is stated that the wool is generally lighter than for the previous season.

**3. Variations in Prices and Cost of Living.**—The cost-of-living index-number for thirty of the more important towns fell from 1043 in the second quarter of 1914, to 1040 in the quarter under review, compared with 1000 for the whole of the year 1912. The index-number for the corresponding quarter (July to September) of 1913 was 998, and of 1912, 1037. The cost-of-living index-number for the current quarter was higher than for the quarter immediately preceding in Queensland and Western Australia, lower in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, while it remained the same in Tasmania. The decrease in cost of living for the current quarter is due to a fall in the prices of dairy produce, which more than counterbalanced an increase in the cost of groceries and meat. House rents remained the same as in the preceding quarter, though there are indications from the reports received from agents that a decline is likely to occur in many districts in the near future.\*

**4. Wholesale Prices.**—The wholesale prices index-number rose from 1113 in the second quarter, to 1185 in the third quarter of the current year. The index-number was higher in all the groups except IV. (Dairy Produce) and V. (Groceries). The index-number for the corresponding quarter (July to September) of 1913 was 1072.

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\* Particulars of house-rents are collected quarterly, and it should be observed that the data upon which the index-numbers given herein are computed, refer to the middle of August, 1914, i.e., less than a fortnight after the outbreak of war.

5. **Industrial Disputes.**—The number of disputes which began during the quarter under review was 63, as against 83 for the preceding quarter (April to June, 1914), and 60 for the corresponding quarter of 1913 (July to September). Of the new disputes 49 began in New South Wales, 8 in Victoria, and 2 in each of the States of Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia. There were no disputes in Tasmania. In the disputes which occurred during the quarter, 6466 persons were directly, and 4164 indirectly affected. The total number of working days lost in new and old disputes was 226,037, and the estimated loss in wages £114,037. Of the 63 disputes, 34 occurred in the mining industry, involving 4334 persons directly, and 3121 indirectly. The total number of days lost in new and old disputes in this industry was 194,134, and the estimated loss in wages £99,210.

6. **Changes in Rates of Wages.**—The number of changes reported during the quarter, and for which particulars are available, is 82, of which 38 occurred in New South Wales, and 16 in Victoria. The total number of persons affected is 28,749, and the aggregate increase in wages per week is £6684. The largest number of persons affected in any individual group was in Group IV. (Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.), in which 7550 persons obtained increases aggregating £918 per week. The largest increase was in Group XIV. (Miscellaneous), in which 5080 persons obtained increases aggregating £1255 per week.

7. **Miscellaneous.**—During the quarter the number of assisted and nominated immigrants arriving in the Commonwealth was 5025 (comprising 2033 dependants), compared with 7309 during the preceding quarter. The greatest number (1766) is reported from New South Wales. As regards occupations of the males, 1660 are classified in the agricultural, pastoral, etc., group, and of the females, 690 are domestic servants.

The State Government Free Employment Bureaux report that during the quarter 33,805 applications for employment were received. During the same period 11,509 applications from employers were received, and 8360 positions filled.

The total number of fatal accidents reported during the quarter was 34, and of other accidents causing incapacitation from work for over 14 days were 1285. The corresponding numbers for the second quarter of 1914 were 41 and 1331 respectively. No fewer than 20 fatal and 1020 other accidents occurred in the mining industry.

8. **Nominal and Effective Wages, 30th April, 1914.**—In Labour Report No. 5 (pages 46 and 47) particulars were given regarding the weighted average nominal weekly rates of wages for males and females respectively, in each State as at the 30th April, 1914. In the following table particulars are given for adult males and females, separately as to (a) the number of occupations on which the results are

based, (b) the average *nominal* wage in each State, and (c) the average *effective* wage in each State taking into consideration the relative cost of living. Both nominal and effective wages are also shewn in the form of index-numbers, the weighted average wage for the whole Commonwealth being taken as base (= 1000) in each case.

**Weighted Average Nominal and Effective Wages of Adult Males and Females  
and Wage Index-Numbers in each State, 30th April, 1914.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Cwlth.
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**MALES.**

No. of Occupations included ..	874	909	627	567	489	482	3,948
Nominal Wages .. ..	55/9	54/3	52/8	54/4	62/2	52/6	55/1
Effective Wages .. ..	53/0	55/6	61/5	53/4	62/10	55/0	55/1
Nominal Wage Index-Nos. ..	1,011	984	955	986	1,128	952	1,000*
Effective Wage Index-Nos. ..	962	1,007	1,116	968	1,140	999	1,000*

**FEMALES.**

No. of Occupations included	85	87	37	47	24	28	308
Nominal Wages .. ..	26/9	27/4	26/11	24/1	37/4	25/10	27/2
Effective Wages .. ..	25/5	27/11	31/5	23/8	37/9	27/1	27/2
Nominal Wage Index-Nos. ..	984	1,006	989	885	1,373	950	1,000*
Effective Wage Index-Nos. ..	936	1,029	1,156	870	1,388	998	1,000*

\* Weighted Average.

**SECTION II.—UNEMPLOYMENT.**

1. **General.**—Returns as to unemployment during the quarter ended the 30th September, 1914, were received from 466 trade unions, having a membership of 283,584. The number unemployed was 30,367, or 10.7 per cent., compared with 5.7 per cent. for the preceding quarter (April to June, 1914), and 7.0 per cent. for the corresponding quarter (July to September) of 1913. The percentages of unemployment for years prior to 1913 refer to the end of the year only, and not to intermediate quarters, when the percentages may have been greater, especially during the winter months, than those recorded at the end of the year. The following table shews the number of unions reporting as to unemployment, their membership, and the number and percentage unemployed. The returns do not include persons out of work through strikes or lockouts.

**Unemployment.—Number of Unions and Members Reporting, and Number and Percentage Unemployed, 1891 to 1914 (3rd Quarter).**

PARTICULARS.	Unions.	Membership.	UNEMPLOYED.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1891 .. .. .	25	6,445	599	9.3
1896 .. .. .	25	4,227	457	10.8
1901 .. .. .	39	8,710	574	6.6
1906 .. .. .	47	11,299	753	6.7
1907 .. .. .	51	13,179	757	5.7
1908 .. .. .	68	18,685	1,117	6.0
1909 .. .. .	84	21,122	1,223	5.8
1910 .. .. .	109	32,995	1,857	5.6
1911 .. .. .	160	67,961	3,171	4.7
1912 .. .. .	464	224,023	12,441	5.5
1913, 1st Quarter* ..	451	237,216	15,234	6.4
2nd „ * ..	458	243,523	17,854	7.3
3rd „ * ..	472	252,325	17,698	7.0
4th „ * ..	465	251,207	13,430	5.3
1914, 1st „ * ..	462	262,133	15,541	5.9
2nd „ * ..	467	279,318	15,856	5.7
3rd „ * ..	466	283,584	30,367	10.7

\* For years prior to 1913 the figures refer to the end of the year only, and not to separate quarters. The quarterly figures shew the number of persons who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in each quarter; they do not include persons out of work through strikes or lock-outs.

The comparatively favourable state of the labour market obtaining in the second quarter of the current year was not maintained during the third quarter. The particulars for the latter quarter refer to the last working week in August, and therefore reflect the adverse effect on employment of the prevailing conditions arising both from the war and the drought. As a result of these conditions, the percentage of unemployment rose from 5.7 in the second, to 10.7 in the third quarter of the year. This is the highest percentage of unemployment recorded since the end of 1896. It was pointed out in Report No. 2 (p. 18), that the high percentage of unemployment in that year was due to the widespread industrial depression, especially in Victoria, caused by the bank failures and the severe droughts. The percentage of unemployment at the end of 1911 was the lowest recorded since returns have been collected. The percentage increased to 5.5 at the end of 1912, while at the end of 1913 it was 5.3. The year 1913 was the first for which quarterly returns were collected. The significance of the figures in the above table may be better appreciated by reference to the graph on page 160 hereinbefore. During the quarter under review the percentage of unemployment compared with the preceding quarter was greater in all industrial groups with the exception of Number VIII. (Mining, Quarrying, etc.), and compared with the corresponding quarter of 1913, it was greater in all the groups except Number VII. (Building). (See remarks on page 161 with reference to these two groups.).

**2. Unemployment in Different States for Quarter ended 30th September, 1914.**—Of the 466 organisations reporting unemployment, the largest number (132 unions, with 125,022 members) was in New South Wales, Victoria with 117 unions, and 86,985 members, coming

next. As pointed out in the previous issues of this Bulletin, the industrial occupations of the people, as well as the extent to which the different industries are represented in the returns, vary considerably in the several States. Any comparisons, therefore, that are drawn between these results are subject to the qualification that the figures relate to some extent to different classes of industry.

In the following table particulars are given for the quarter ended the 30th September last, as to the number and percentage unemployed, and the increase or decrease compared with the preceding quarter (April to June, 1914), and the corresponding quarter (July to September) of 1913:—

**Unemployment in different States for Quarter ended 30th September, 1914.**

STATE.	Number Reporting.		Unemployed.		Percentage Unemployed in—		Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—) Compared with—	
	Unions.	Members.	Number	Percentage.	2nd Qrt. 1914.	3rd Qrt. 1913.	2nd Qrt. 1914.	3rd Qrt. 1913.
New South Wales ..	132	125,022	11,674	9.3	5.8	5.6	+ 3.5	+ 3.7
Victoria ..	117	86,985	9,827	11.3	5.2	8.3	+ 6.1	+ 3.0
Queensland ..	48	23,431	3,342	14.3	4.3	5.1	+10.0	+ 9.2
South Australia ..	57	20,339	2,772	13.6	7.3	10.4	+ 6.3	+ 3.2
Western Australia ..	74	23,150	2,128	9.2	6.3	7.1	+ 2.9	+ 2.1
Tasmania ..	38	4,657	624	13.4	6.0	6.6	+ 7.4	+ 6.8
COMMONWEALTH ..	466	283,584	30,367	10.7	5.7	7.0	+ 5.0	+ 3.7

It may be seen that compared with the quarter immediately preceding, there was an increase in unemployment in all the States. The increase was greatest in Queensland, followed in the order named by Tasmania, South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and Western Australia. It should be observed, however, that from an examination of the "remarks" included by trade-union secretaries in their returns, it appears likely that broken and short time have been adopted in New South Wales and Western Australia to a greater extent than in the other States. This would account for the fact that the increase in these two States (as indicated by the returns) is smaller than the other States, since the number of unemployed included in the returns comprises only persons out of work for more than three days in a specified week. Persons losing from one to three days, inclusive, per week are, therefore, not included in the returns.

**3. Unemployment in Different Industries.**—The following table shews the percentages unemployed in several of the fourteen industrial groups. Information as to classification of these groups is given in Labour Report No. 5, page 6. It may be observed that for those industries in which unemployment is either unusually stable, or on the other hand, exceptionally casual, information as to unemployment cannot ordinarily be obtained from trade unions. Hence, certain industries such as railways, shipping, agricultural, pastoral, etc., and domestic, hotels, etc., are insufficiently represented in the returns. Particulars are not, therefore, shewn separately for these groups, such returns as are available being included in the last group, "Other



and Miscellaneous." For purposes of comparison particulars are included in the table as to the percentage unemployed in the quarter immediately preceding (second quarter of 1914), and the corresponding quarter last year (third quarter of 1913). The increase or decrease in the percentages for the current quarter, as compared with each of these preceding quarters, is also given.

**Unemployment in different Industries for the Quarter ended 30th September, 1914.**

INDUSTRIAL GROUP.	Number Reporting.		Unemployed.		Percentage Returned as Unemployed.		Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—) compared with—	
	Unions.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.	2nd Quarter, 1914.	3rd Quarter, 1913.	2nd Quarter 1914.	3rd Quarter, 1913.
I.—Wood, Furniture, etc. . .	20	19,191	2,005	10.4	4.9	6.2	+ 5.5	+ 4.2
II.—Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . .	54	32,976	3,863	11.7	6.2	8.2	+ 5.5	+ 3.5
III.—Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . .	61	32,143	4,266	13.3	9.7	9.0	+ 4.6	+ 4.3
IV.—Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . .	25	16,345	2,115	12.9	8.9	8.2	+ 10.0	+ 4.7
V.—Books, Printing, etc. . .	25	8,536	414	4.9	3.7	3.5	+ 1.2	+ 1.4
VI.—Other Manufacturing . . .	68	22,601	2,429	10.7	5.4	5.3	+ 5.3	+ 5.4
VII.—Building . . .	59	31,503	2,496	7.9	8.9	9.1	+ 5.4	+ 1.2
VIII.—Mining, Quarrying, etc. . .	24	30,560	2,551	8.3	8.9	9.1	+ 0.6	+ 0.1
X.—Other Land Transport . . .	17	15,963	770	4.8	4.8	6.4	+ 0.6	+ 2.5
IX., XI., XII., XIII. and XIV. . .	113	73,766	9,458	12.8	5.5	6.4	+ 7.3	+ 6.4
Other and Miscellaneous . . .								
ALL GROUPS . . . . .	466	283,584	30,367	10.7	5.7	7.0	+ 5.0	+ 3.7

**4. Causes of Unemployment.**—Particulars as to causes of unemployment, classified under three main heads, are available for the third quarter of the current year for 451 unions, having a membership of 270,565. The following table shews that of a total number of 28,584 out of work, 25,935 were unemployed through lack of work, 2034 through sickness and accident, and 615 through other causes (except persons on strike or lockout):—

**Unemployment according to Causes for the various Industries, States, and Commonwealth, Quarter ended 30th September, 1914.**

PARTICULARS.	Mem- bers.	Lack of Work.		Sickness and Accident.		Other Causes.		TOTAL.	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.									
I.—Wood, Furniture, etc. . . . .	18,491	1,822	9.9	129	0.7	4	..	1,955	10.6
II.—Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . .	30,666	3,126	10.2	230	0.8	207	0.6	3,563	11.6
III.—Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . . .	28,244	3,188	11.3	133	0.5	156	0.5	3,477	12.3
IV.—Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . . .	15,879	1,955	12.3	42	0.3	28	0.2	2,025	12.8
V.—Books, Printing, etc. . . . .	8,536	361	4.2	33	0.5	20	0.2	414	4.9
VI.—Other Manufacturing . . . . .	22,426	2,237	10.0	154	0.7	24	0.1	2,415	10.8
VII.—Building . . . . .	30,551	2,156	7.0	235	0.8	30	0.1	2,421	7.9
VIII.—Mining, Quarrying, etc. . . . .	29,960	1,755	5.9	682	2.2	59	0.2	2,496	8.3
X.—Other Land Transport . . . . .	15,963	679	4.3	90	0.5	1	..	770	4.8
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV.—Other and Miscellaneous . . . . .	69,849	8,656	12.4	306	0.5	86	0.1	9,048	13.0
ALL GROUPS . . . . .	270,565	25,935	9.6	2,034	0.8	615	0.2	28,584	10.6

**Unemployment according to Causes for the various Industries, States, and  
Commonwealth, Quarter ended 30th June, 1914—continued.**

Particulars.	Mem- bers.	Lack of Work.		Sickness and Accident.		Other Causes.		TOTAL.	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO STATES.									
New South Wales .. .. .	115,504	9,462	8.2	825	0.7	240	0.2	10,527	9.1
Victoria .. .. .	84,784	8,419	9.9	593	0.7	284	0.4	9,296	11.0
Queensland .. .. .	23,431	3,207	13.7	104	0.5	31	0.1	3,342	14.3
South Australia .. .. .	19,739	2,513	12.7	172	0.9	32	0.2	2,717	13.8
Western Australia .. .. .	23,150	1,812	7.8	299	1.3	17	0.1	2,128	9.2
Tasmania .. .. .	3,957	322	13.2	41	1.0	11	0.3	574	14.5
COMMONWEALTH .. .. .	270,565	25,935	9.6	2,034	0.8	615	0.2	28,584	10.6

The first part of the above table shews the number unemployed for the causes given, classified according to industries; the second, classified according to States.

The above table shews that the increase in unemployment for the current quarter was due to "lack of work." The percentage unemployed through sickness and accident is 0.8, compared with 0.9 in the preceding quarter. The percentage unemployed through other causes (excluding strikes and lockouts) is the same as for the preceding quarter, and 0.1 less than for the corresponding quarter of 1913. Of the total amount of unemployment, 90.7 per cent. was due to "lack of work," 7.1 per cent. to "sickness and accident," and 2.2 per cent. to "other causes." As in previous quarters, Western Australia shews the greatest percentage of unemployment through sickness and accident, while the percentage unemployed from this cause is nearly three times as great in Group VIII. (Mining) as in any other industry.

**5. Monthly Returns of Unemployment.**—Prior to the outbreak of war returns of unemployment were collected quarterly, but in August last, with a view to keeping the situation more satisfactorily under review, arrangements were made for their collection each month. In the following table particulars are given as to unemployment for the months of August, September, and October, the particulars for August being those obtained from the usual quarterly return. It will be seen that, while the percentage of unemployment in August was 10.7, at the end of September it increased to 12.7, but in October decreased to 11.2.

**Unemployment.—Number of Unions and Members Reporting, and Number and Percentage Unemployed, 1913 and 1914.**

PARTICULARS.	Unions.	Membership.	UNEMPLOYED.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1913, February* ..	451	237,216	15,234	6.4
May* ..	458	243,523	17,854	7.3
August* ..	472	252,325	17,698	7.0
November* ..	465	251,207	13,430	5.3
1914, February* ..	462	262,133	15,541	5.9
May* ..	467	279,318	15,856	5.7
August* ..	466	283,584	30,367	10.7
September† ..	409	232,032	29,842	12.7
October† ..	406	234,500	26,266	11.2

\* Quarterly returns. The quarterly figures shew the number of persons who were out of work for three days or more during a specified week in each quarter; they do not include persons out of work through strikes or lockouts. † Monthly returns.

**Unemployment in different Industries, end of October, 1914.**

INDUSTRIAL GROUP	Number Reporting.		Unem- ployed.		Percentage Returned as Unem- ployed.		Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in October compared with—	
	Unions.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.	August, 1914.	September, 1914.	August, 1914.	September, 1914.
I.—Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	17	8,260	1,027	12.4	10.4	10.2	+ 2.0	+ 2.2
II.—Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	49	30,132	3,409	11.3	11.7	12.3	—0.4	—1.0
III.—Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	50	26,541	2,373	8.9	13.3	12.9	—4.4	—4.0
IV.—Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	23	15,732	1,573	10.0	12.9	13.4	—2.9	—3.4
V.—Books, Printing, etc. ..	21	8,563	447	5.2	4.9	6.5	+ 0.3	—1.3
VI.—Other Manufacturing ..	61	21,726	2,462	11.3	10.7	12.0	+ 0.6	—0.9
VII.—Building ..	54	27,116	3,597	13.3	7.9	11.1	+ 5.4	+ 2.2
VIII.—Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	20	25,194	3,609	14.3	8.3	20.3	+ 6.0	—6.0
IX.—Other Land Transport ..	13	10,067	498	4.9	4.8	9.9	+ 0.1	—5.0
IX., XI., XII., XIII. and XIV.— Other and Miscellaneous ..	98	61,169	7,271	11.9	12.8	12.1	—0.9	—0.2
ALL GROUPS ..	406	234,500	26,266	11.2	10.7	12.7	+ 0.5	—1.5

**Unemployment in different States, end of October, 1914.**

STATE.	Number Reporting.		Unemployed.		Percentage Unemployed in—		Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in October Compared with—	
	Unions.	Members.	Number.	Percent- age.	August, 1914.	Sept., 1914.	August, 1914.	Sept., 1914.
N.S. Wales ..	114	99,790	8,619	8.6	9.3	12.7	— 0.7	— 4.1
Victoria ..	92	69,905	9,196	13.5	11.3	13.9	+ 2.2	— 0.4
Queensland ..	41	23,075	2,944	12.8	14.3	12.5	— 1.5	+ 0.3
Sth. Australia ..	49	16,225	2,442	15.1	13.6	13.6	+ 1.5	+ 1.5
W. Australia ..	74	19,827	2,529	12.8	9.2	11.0	+ 3.6	+ 1.8
Tasmania ..	36	5,678	536	9.4	13.4	10.6	— 4.0	— 1.2
C'WLTH ..	406	234,500	26,266	11.2	10.7	12.7	+ 0.5	— 1.5

It appears probable that the effect of the war on employment as shewn in the above tables may to some extent be obscured, inasmuch as broken and short time have been adopted in a number of establishments. In this connection it should be observed that the returns sent in by the trade unions include only those members who were out of work for more than three days during the last full working week of the month. Persons who were not working for from one to three days in the week are, therefore, not included in the returns.

### SECTION III.—RETAIL PRICES, HOUSE RENT, AND COST OF LIVING.

1. **General.**—During the 3rd quarter of 1914 the cost-of-living index-number for the thirty towns, for which particulars are collected, shews a *decrease* since the preceding quarter from 1043 to 1040, the index-number for the corresponding quarter (July to September) of 1913 being 998. The following table furnishes quarterly comparisons for the whole thirty towns from the time when the current investigations were initiated (1st January, 1912):—

**Cost-of-Living Quarterly Index-Numbers.—Average for Thirty Towns, 1912 to 1914.**

Particulars.	First Quarter.	Second Quarter.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Whole Year.
1912 ..	947	988	1,037	1,027	1,000*
1913 ..	998	1,012	998	992	1,000
1914 ..	1,009	1,043	1,040	..	..

\* Basis of Table.

The cost-of-living index-number was higher for the third quarter than the second quarter of the current year in Queensland and Western Australia, but lower in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. In Tasmania there was no change.

Particulars of the cost-of-living index-numbers in each State during the last quarter, compared with the quarter immediately preceding, and also with the corresponding quarter of 1913, are shewn in the following table. The figures relate to the average cost in five of the more important towns (see paragraph 3) in each State, and are computed with average prices for the whole of the year 1912 as base (= 1000). Corresponding figures are given for the whole of the year 1913:—

**Cost-of-Living Index-Numbers in each State and Commonwealth,†  
July to September, 1914.**

Particulars.	N.S.W	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
Average for Year 1912	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
" " " 1913	1,027	991	978	974	972	995	1,000
For Quarter—							
July to Sept., 1913	1,025	991	974	970	967	998	998
April „ June, 1914	1,058	1,060	998	1,025	983	1,034	1,043
July „ Sept., 1914	1,052	1,053	1,013	1,011	1,005	1,034	1,040

† Weighted average in each State for the five towns specified in paragraph 3 hereinafter.

**2. Variations in Retail Prices and House Rent Index-numbers 1912 to 1914 (3rd Quarter).**—The table in the preceding paragraph shews the aggregate effect on the cost-of-living index-numbers for each State of variations in prices of commodities and house rent. These commodities are divided into three groups, and the following table shews the index-number for each group, and for house-rent separately, compared with the quarter immediately preceding, the corresponding quarter of 1913, and with the average for the whole of the years 1912 and 1913. While the price of groceries has advanced 1.1 per cent., and that of meat 1.8 per cent., dairy produce has decreased 4.9 per cent., and house rents remain practically stationary. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1913 the price levels for all groups are higher; groceries 1.8 per cent., dairy produce 3.9 per cent., meat 12.7 per cent., and house rent 2.1 per cent.

The following table shews the index-numbers in each State for the third quarter (July to September) of 1914, compared with those for the quarter immediately preceding (April to June, 1914) and with the corresponding quarter of 1913 (July to September). The index-numbers shew the weighted average results for five towns in each State, average prices and rents during the whole of the year 1912 being taken as base (= 1000). Figures are also given for the whole of the year 1913.

**Cost of Living in Australia.—Index-Numbers for each Group, July to September, 1914, with Year 1912 as Base (= 1000).**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wlth.
I.—GROCERIES.							
Average for 1912 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
" " 1913 ..	960	902	924	916	919	907	928
Quarter—							
July to Sept., 1913	954	898	914	906	911	905	922
April „ June, 1914	952	914	896	937	937	896	929
July „ Sept., 1914	953	940	895	919	972	899	939
II.—DAIRY PRODUCE.							
Average for 1912 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
" " 1913 ..	999	945	945	973	960	970	970
Quarter—							
July to Sept., 1913	985	918	945	959	942	1,022	954
April „ June, 1914	1,035	1,079	973	1,040	980	1,101	1,042
July „ Sept., 1914	1,011	986	949	989	946	1,069	991
III.—MEAT.							
Average for 1912 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
" " 1913 ..	1,090	1,018	988	1,064	975	1,050	1,042
Quarter—							
July to Sept., 1913	1,098	1,032	990	1,092	980	1,052	1,052
April „ June, 1914	1,180	1,161	1,095	1,376	988	1,137	1,165
July „ Sept., 1914	1,171	1,166	1,212	1,406	1,080	1,146	1,186

NOTE.—The above figures are comparable for each individual group in the vertical columns, but are not directly comparable in the horizontal lines. The reason for this is obvious when it is understood that the cost in each State separately and for each group, whatever it may be, is made=1000 for the year 1912.

**Cost of Living in Australia.—Index-numbers for each Group, July to September, 1914, with Year 1912 as Base (= 1000).**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wth.
IV.—HOUSE RENTS.							
Average for 1912 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
"    "    1913 ..	1,057	1,063	1,049	978	1,031	1,046	1,048
Quarter—							
July to Sept., 1913	1,061	1,071	1,045	971	1,029	1,040	1,051
April „ June, 1914	1,091	1,112	1,070	939	1,024	1,063	1,074
July „ Sept., 1914	1,089	1,115	1,072	927	1,019	1,073	1,073

See Note, at foot of previous page.

(i.) *Groceries*.—During the quarter under review the average cost of commodities included in this group rose in Victoria and Western Australia, declined in South Australia, and remained practically stationary in New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania. The rise in Victoria is due to increased prices of bread in Melbourne, of flour in Bendigo, and bread and flour in Warrnambool. In Western Australia the increase was caused by a general advance in several of the commodities throughout the State. In South Australia the decrease is due to a fall in price of bread in Adelaide, Moonta, and Port Pirie. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1913, the index-number for this group was higher in Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, and lower in the remaining States. The variations were slight in the case of all the States except Victoria and Western Australia, the former shewing an increase of 4.7 per cent., and the latter of 6.7 per cent. The increase was due in the case of Victoria to the higher prices of bread, flour, and potatoes, and in Western Australia to a general advance in price of most commodities.

(ii.) *Dairy Produce*.—The index-numbers for this group are lower than in the preceding quarter in all the States. The decline is greatest in Victoria (8.7 per cent.), and least in New South Wales (2.3 per cent.). The decrease is due in all the States to lower prices of butter and eggs, and in some cases of milk also. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1913, the index-numbers are higher in all the States. The advance is greatest in Victoria (7.4 per cent.), followed in the order named by Tasmania (4.6 per cent.), South Australia (3.1 per cent.), New South Wales (2.6 per cent.), and Queensland and Western Australia (0.4 per cent.).

(iii.) *Meat*.—The index-numbers in this group are higher than those for the preceding quarter in all the States except New South Wales, where there is a fall of 0.8 per cent. The increase in the remaining States is greatest in Queensland, 10.7 per cent., while it amounts to 9.3 per cent. in Western Australia, and 2.2 per cent. in South Australia. The increase in Victoria and Tasmania amounts to less than 1 per cent. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1913, prices are higher in all the States. The increase is greatest in South Australia (28.8 per cent.), followed in the order named by Queensland (22.4 per cent.), Victoria (13.0 per cent.), Western Australia (10.2 per cent.), Tasmania (8.9 per cent.), and New South Wales (6.6 per cent.).

(iv.) *House Rents*.—The index-numbers for house rents shew little variation from the preceding quarter. They are slightly higher in Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania, and slightly lower in New South Wales and Western Australia. The greatest change is recorded in South Australia, where the decline in house rents reported during previous quarters continued during the quarter under review, the index-number shewing a fall of 1.3 per cent. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1913, index-numbers are higher in New South Wales (2.6 per cent.), Victoria (4.1 per cent.), Queensland (2.6 per cent.), and Tasmania (3.2 per cent.). They are lower in South Australia (4.5 per cent.), and Western Australia (1.0 per cent.).

**3. Variations in Cost of Living in each of Thirty Towns, July to September, 1914.**—In Labour Report, No. 5, issued in December, 1914, the cost-of-living index-numbers for the 30 towns are given for each quarter, and for the whole of the years 1912 and 1913. As explained in that Report (see pages 27 to 29), in order to make the index-numbers comparable in all respects, the weighted average expenditure for all towns for the whole of the year 1912 is taken as base, and made equal to 1000. In the following table index-numbers (computed on the same base as in Report, No. 5), are given for the current quarter, as well as for the preceding quarter (April to June) of this year, and the corresponding quarter (July to September of 1913). The average index-numbers for the whole of the years 1912 and 1913 are included for comparative purposes.

The index-numbers for the third quarter of 1914 shew an increase on the preceding quarter in Queensland and Western Australia, and a decrease in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, while in Tasmania there is no change. They are lower in all the towns in New South Wales, in all towns in Victoria except Ballarat, in Charters Towers, Adelaide, Moonta, Hobart, and Zeehan, while in all the remaining towns they are higher. The prices of dairy produce is lower in all the 30 towns, with the result that in those towns in which there has been but little change in other commodities, the cost-of-living index-numbers are lower than in the preceding quarter. In cases where the cost-of-living index-number is higher than in the preceding quarter, the fall in prices of dairy produce has been more than counterbalanced by a rise in other commodities. House rent shews little change.

Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1913, all the towns shew an increase except Warwick and Zeehan, where the decrease in house rents more than counterbalanced the higher cost of groceries and food. The towns in which the increase in cost of living (when compared with a year ago) is greatest are:—Petersburg (11.7 per cent.), Port Pirie (8.8 per cent.), and Moonta (7.6 per cent.), all in South Australia. The increase in that State is due to the relatively large rise in price of meat, amounting for the weighted average for the State to nearly 30 per cent. In Victoria, where prices of groceries and food as well as house rents, are all higher than at the corresponding period of last year, all the towns shew an increase in cost of living, ranging from 7.5 per cent. in Ballarat to 3.7 per cent. in Warrnambool. The weighted average cost-of-living index-number for the 5 towns in New South Wales is 2.6 per cent., in Queensland 4.0 per cent., in Western Australia 3.9 per cent., and in Tasmania 4.2 per cent. higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1913.

Cost-of-Living Index-Numbers (Groceries, Food and House Rent), for each of Thirty Towns, 1912, 1913 and 1914 with weighted Average for all Towns in 1912 as Base (= 1000).

Particulars.	1912.	1913.		1914.	
	Base for Whole Year (= 1000).	Whole Year.	3rd Quarter. (July to Sept.)	2nd Quarter. (April to June.)	3rd Quarter (July to Sept.).
<b>NEW SOUTH WALES—</b>					
Sydney .. .. .	1,063	1,091	1,089	1,124	1,118
Newcastle .. .. .	884	913	914	927	924
Broken Hill .. .. .	1,000	1,027	1,023	1,072	1,042
Goulburn .. .. .	965	1,006	994	1,058	1,045
Bathurst .. .. .	850	880	883	933	915
*Weighted Average .. ..	1,042	1,070	1,068	1,102	1,095
<b>VICTORIA—</b>					
Melbourne .. .. .	977	973	975	1,045	1,037
Ballarat .. .. .	846	801	793	839	852
Bendigo .. .. .	857	833	823	866	863
Geelong .. .. .	922	899	891	963	944
Warrnambool .. .. .	865	865	861	893	892
*Weighted Average .. ..	956	947	947	1,013	1,007
<b>QUEENSLAND—</b>					
Brisbane .. .. .	907	897	894	916	930
Toowoomba .. .. .	904	855	855	860	873
Rockhampton .. .. .	891	870	863	901	925
Charters Towers .. .. .	933	886	876	910	906
Warwick .. .. .	929	859	849	831	844
*Weighted Average .. ..	908	888	884	906	920
<b>SOUTH AUSTRALIA—</b>					
Adelaide .. .. .	1,071	1,038	1,034	1,089	1,071
Kadina, Moonta, Wallaroo ..	849	845	844	916	909
Port Pirie .. .. .	930	931	938	1,006	1,021
Mt. Gambier .. .. .	810	814	822	856	862
Petersburg .. .. .	938	948	965	1,062	1,078
*Weighted Average .. ..	1,042	1,014	1,011	1,068	1,053
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA—</b>					
Perth .. .. .	1,068	1,044	1,035	1,058	1,078
Kalgoorlie and Boulder ..	1,235	1,176	1,179	1,175	1,216
Midland Junct. and Guildford	1,040	1,019	1,018	1,020	1,042
Bunbury .. .. .	1,022	1,002	1,006	1,024	1,047
Geraldton .. .. .	1,162	1,166	1,167	1,217	1,256
*Weighted Average .. ..	1,103	1,072	1,066	1,083	1,108
<b>TASMANIA—</b>					
Hobart .. .. .	965	975	974	1,018	1,010
Launceston .. .. .	925	899	907	939	949
Zeehan .. .. .	881	859	866	831	825
Beaconsfield .. .. .	766	745	751	745	766
Queenstown .. .. .	915	916	913	952	958
*Weighted Average .. ..	937	932	935	969	969
† Weighted Average for C <sup>o</sup> wealth ..	1,000†	1,000	998	1,043	1,040

\* Average for the five towns. † Average for thirty towns. ‡ Basis of Table, see Labour Report No. 5, pages 27 to 29.



**4. Relative Cost of Living in Different Towns, July to Sept., 1914.**—In the following table the average expenditure on groceries, food, and house rent for the thirty towns considered as a whole has been taken as base and made to equal 20s. It will be seen that of every 20s. expended, on the average 12s. 2d. must be paid for groceries and food, and 7s. 10d. for rent. The figures given in this table are fully comparable throughout. Thus it may be seen that the same relative quantities of groceries and food, which cost 11s. 6d. in Melbourne, would cost 12s. 1d. in Sydney, 17s. 9d. in Kalgoorlie, 11s. 8d. in Ballarat, and 12s. 2d. on the average prices for all thirty towns. Similarly, compared with a relative payment of 9s. 5d. for housing accommodation in Sydney, in Melbourne only 8s. 5d. is paid, in Adelaide 7s. 8d., in Hobart 6s. 9d., and in Beaconsfield as little as 1s. 10d. Again, the last column (III.) shows the relative amount which must be paid in each town to secure such relative quantities of groceries and food, and to provide housing accommodation which would cost £1 on the average for all towns.

**Purchasing-Power of Money.**—Amounts necessary to purchase in each Town for the Third Quarter of 1914, Commodities and Housing Accommodation, which together cost £1 on the Average in the Thirty Towns regarded as a whole.

TOWNS.	I. Groceries and Food.	II. Rent.	III. Groceries Food & Rent.	TOWNS.	I. Groceries and Food.	II. Rent.	III. Groceries Food & Rent.
<b>New South Wales—</b>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	<b>South Australia—</b>	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Sydney ..	12 1	9 5	21 6	Adelaide ..	12 11	7 8	20 7
Newcastle ..	12 0	5 9	17 9	Kadina, Moonta, } Walleroo ..	12 11	4 7	17 6
Broken Hill ..	14 7	5 5	20 0	Port Pirie ..	13 6	6 2	19 8
Goulburn ..	12 4	7 9	20 1	Mt. Gambier ..	11 2	5 5	16 7
Bathurst ..	11 6	6 1	17 7	Petersburg ..	13 10	6 11	20 9
<b>*Weighted Average</b>	12 2	8 11	21 1	<b>*Weighted Average</b>	12 10	7 5	20 3
<b>Victoria—</b>				<b>Western Australia—</b>			
Melbourne ..	11 6	8 5	19 11	Perth and			
Ballarat ..	11 8	4 9	16 5	Fremantle ..	14 0	6 9	20 9
Bendigo ..	11 8	4 11	16 7	Kalgoorlie and			
Geelong ..	11 6	6 3	18 2	Boulder ..	17 9	5 8	23 5
Warrnambool ..	11 5	5 9	17 2	Midland Junction and Guildford	14 3	5 10	20 0
<b>*Weighted Average</b>	11 6	7 10	19 4	Bunbury ..	15 0	5 2	20 2
<b>Queensland—</b>				Geraldton ..	15 6	8 8	24 2
Brisbane ..	11 5	6 6	17 11	<b>*Weighted Average</b>	14 10	6 6	21 4
Toowoomba ..	11 2	5 7	16 9	<b>Tasmania—</b>			
Rockhampton ..	11 2	5 7	17 9	Hobart ..	12 8	6 9	19 5
Charters Towers	13 2	4 3	17 5	Launceston ..	12 0	6 3	18 3
Warwick ..	11 3	5 0	16 3	Zeehan ..	13 7	2 3	15 10
<b>*Weighted Average</b>	11 7	6 1	17 8	Beaconsfield ..	12 11	1 10	14 9
				Queenstown ..	13 9	4 8	18 5
				<b>*Weighted Average</b>	12 7	6 1	18 8
				<b>Weighted Average for all Towns</b>	12 2	7 10	20 0†

\* Average for the five towns.

† Basis of Table.

It will be observed from this table that Western Australia is relatively the most expensive and Queensland the cheapest State, Western Australia being 6.7 per cent. above and Queensland 11.1 per cent. below the average. Geraldton and Kalgoorlie in Western Australia are the most expensive towns, and Beaconsfield in Tasmania the cheapest. Geraldton is 20.8 per cent. and Kalgoorlie 17.1 per cent. above, and Beaconsfield 26.2 per cent. below the average.

5. **Capital Towns only. Cost-of-Living Index-numbers, 1911 to 1914.**—The tables given in preceding paragraph of this section refer to the 30 towns of the Commonwealth for which particulars have been collected since the beginning of 1912. In previous Reports information has, however, been furnished for the six capital towns back to the year 1901.

It is important to observe that in Labour Report, No. 5, published in December, 1914, a departure was made from the method previously adopted for the computation of the index-numbers. In previous Reports and Bulletins each capital town had been dealt with separately, the average cost of living in each such town in 1911 being taken as base (= 1000) in each town respectively. The index-numbers thus obtained were not, of course, comparable throughout, that is to say, they shewed the variations in cost of living in each particular town, but the index-numbers given for any one town were not comparable with those given for another town, for the reason that the cost in 1911 in each town was made equal to 1000, though it is obvious that the cost was not, in fact, the same in each town. As these limitations do not seem to have been clearly recognised by some persons, it was decided to furnish the results in Report No. 5 in such form as to be comparable throughout, and in the tables given in that Report the weighted average cost in 1911 for all towns together was accordingly taken as base (= 1000). The result is that the index-numbers are comparable in all respects. They shew not only variations from year to year in each individual town, but they also furnish comparisons as to the relative cost of living in the several towns, either in any particular year or as between one year and another. That method is adopted in the computation of the index-numbers in the following table:—

**Retail Price, House Rent and Cost-of-Living Index-Numbers in each Capital Town 1911 to 1914, with Weighted Average Expenditure for the whole of the six Capital Towns in the Year 1911 as Base (= 1000)\*.**

Particulars.	1911.	1912.	1913.		1914.	
			Whole Year.	Third Quarter. (July to Sept.)	Second Quarter. (April to June.)	Third Quarter. (July to Sept.)
GROCERIES AND FOOD.						
Sydney .. ..	989	1,124	1,131	1,128	1,163	<b>1,154</b>
Melbourne .. ..	935	1,082	1,024	1,021	1,118	<b>1,101</b>
Brisbane .. ..	1,018	1,102	1,042	1,040	1,058	<b>1,085</b>
Adelaide .. ..	1,020	1,154	1,119	1,117	1,250	<b>1,229</b>
Perth .. ..	1,346	1,345	1,267	1,248	1,296	<b>1,336</b>
Hobart .. ..	1,058	1,190	1,164	1,170	1,231	<b>1,212</b>
Weighted Average	<b>1,000†</b>	1,129	1,095	1,091	1,158	<b>1,151</b>

\* For corresponding figures for previous years see Report No. 5 (pp. 22 to 27) of Labour and Industrial Branch. † See Report No. 5, p. 22.

NOTE.—The above figures are comparable in all respects. That is to say, they shew not only the increase or decrease in cost of living in each town separately, but also the relative cost as between the several towns.

Retail Price, House Rent and Cost-of-Living Index-Numbers in each Capital Town 1911 to 1914, with Weighted Average Expenditure for the whole of the six Capital Towns in the Year 1911 as Base (= 1000)\*—*continued*.

Particulars.	1911.	1912.	1913.		1914.	
			Whole Year.	Third Quarter. (July to Sept.)	Second Quarter. (April to June.)	Third Quarter. (July to Sept.)
RENT.						
Sydney ..	1,090	1,183	1,246	1,246	1,286	<b>1,285</b>
Melbourne ..	970	1,016	1,089	1,099	1,144	<b>1,147</b>
Brisbane ..	767	804	863	860	891	<b>890</b>
Adelaide ..	1,112	1,160	1,125	1,116	1,069	<b>1,052</b>
Perth .. ..	810	880	928	930	923	<b>917</b>
Hobart .. ..	805	829	887	884	911	<b>919</b>
Weighted Average	<b>1,000†</b>	1,064	1,118	1,120	1,148	<b>1,147</b>

## GROCERIES, FOOD, AND RENT.

Sydney ..	1,031	1,148	1,178	1,176	1,214	<b>1,208</b>
Melbourne ..	950	1,055	1,051	1,053	1,128	<b>1,120</b>
Brisbane ..	915	979	969	966	990	<b>1,005</b>
Adelaide ..	1,058	1,157	1,121	1,116	1,176	<b>1,156</b>
Perth ..	1,126	1,154	1,128	1,118	1,143	<b>1,164</b>
Hobart ..	954	1,042	1,050	1,053	1,099	<b>1,091</b>
Weighted Average	<b>1,000†</b>	1,101	1,104	1,103	1,154	<b>1,150</b>

\* For corresponding figures for previous years see Report No. 5 (pp 22 to 27) of Labour and Industrial Branch. † See Report No. 5, p. 22.

NOTE.—The above figures are comparable in all respects. That is to say, they shew not only the increase or decrease in cost of living in each town separately, but also the relative cost as between the second towns.

The weighted average result for the six capital towns taken together shews that there is a slight decrease (less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.) on the preceding quarter. While Brisbane and Perth shew a small increase in the cost of groceries and food, the other towns shew a small decrease. The only material change in house rents occurred in Adelaide, where the index-number is 1052, compared with 1069 in the preceding quarter. The increase in cost of living since 1911 is greatest in Melbourne (18.0 per cent.), followed in the order named by Sydney (17.2 per cent.), Hobart (14.4 per cent.), Brisbane (9.8 per cent.), Adelaide (9.3 per cent.), and Perth (3.4 per cent.). The weighted average increase for the six capital towns considered as a whole is 15.0 per cent.

**6. Purchasing-Power of Money.**—In the following table the average cost for the six capital towns in the year 1911 has been taken as base. This base has been taken as equal to 20s. instead of 1000 as in the former tables. The figures shew the variations in cost of living from year to year in each town separately (in the vertical lines), and the relative cost in the several towns in each year (in the horizontal lines). It may be seen, for example, that 20s. 7d. in Sydney in 1911 was equivalent to 18s. 4d. in Brisbane, or 19s. 1d. in Hobart, or that 22s. 5d. in Melbourne for the last quarter was equivalent to 15s. 5d. in Brisbane in 1901, or 22s. 6d. in Perth in 1913.

**Purchasing-Power of Money.**—Amounts necessary on the Average in each Year from 1901 to 1914 (3rd quarter) to purchase in each Capital Town what would have cost on the Average £1 in 1911 in the Australian Capitals regarded as a whole.†

Year.		Sydney.	Melb'rne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Towns	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
1901	.. ..	17 10	17 5	15 5	17 3	20 6	17 5	17 7	
1902	.. ..	19 7	18 1	16 0	17 3	21 7	17 10	18 7	
1903	.. ..	19 2	17 7	15 9	16 9	21 8	17 11	18 2	
1904	.. ..	17 5	17 1	14 8	16 3	20 10	17 1	17 2	
1905	.. ..	18 9	17 7	15 5	17 6	20 11	17 9	18 0	
1906	.. ..	18 8	17 7	15 7	17 10	20 5	18 0	18 0	
1907	.. ..	18 6	17 6	15 11	17 11	19 9	17 9	17 11	
1908	.. ..	19 9	18 6	17 1	19 1	20 0	18 5	19 0	
1909	.. ..	19 9	18 1	17 0	19 10	19 9	19 0	19 0	
1910	.. ..	19 11	18 10	17 6	20 2	20 6	19 0	19 5	
1911	.. ..	20 7	19 0	18 4	21 2	22 6	19 1	20 0*	
1912	.. ..	22 11	21 1	19 7	23 2	23 1	20 10	22 0	
1913	.. ..	23 7	21 0	19 5	22 5	22 6	21 1	22 1	
1912	{ 1st Quarter	21 4	19 9	19 6	22 6	22 4	19 7	20 9	
	{ 2nd "	22 5	20 10	19 6	23 2	23 8	20 2	21 9	
	{ 3rd "	24 1	22 1	19 8	23 8	23 6	21 5	22 11	
	{ 4th "	23 10	21 8	19 8	23 3	22 10	22 2	22 7	
1913	{ 1st "	23 5	21 0	19 1	22 8	22 6	21 1	22 0	
	{ 2nd "	23 10	21 2	19 7	22 11	22 11	21 3	22 4	
	{ 3rd "	23 6	21 1	19 4	22 4	22 4	21 1	22 1	
	{ 4th "	23 6	20 10	19 6	21 10	22 5	20 10	21 11	
1914	{ 1st Quarter	24 0	21 4	19 7	22 4	22 3	21 1	22 4	
	{ 2nd "	24 3	22 7	19 9	23 6	22 10	22 0	23 1	
	{ 3rd "	24 2	22 5	20 1	23 2	23 3	21 10	23 0	

\* Basis of Table.

† It is necessary to observe that figures given for the Capital towns in this table are not comparable with those given in the table on page 175. This will be at once evident when it is explained that in the case of the above table the base taken is the weighted average of the six Capital towns for 1911, whereas the base of the table on page 175 is the weighted average for 30 towns for the third quarter of 1914.

(i) *Groceries and Food only.*—The following table has been computed in the same manner as that indicated above, but relates to groceries and food (46 items) only. The average expenditure for the six capital towns in 1911 has again been taken as the basis of the table (= 20s.), and the figures are, of course, comparable throughout.

**Purchasing-Power of Money.—Groceries and Food only.**—Amount necessary on the Average in each Year from 1901 to 1914 (3rd Quarter) to purchase in each Capital Town what would have cost on the Average £1 in 1911 in the Australian Capitals regarded as a whole.

Year.	Sydney.	Melb'ne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Towns.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1901 ...	18 4	19 4	19 4	20 7	23 8	20 3	19 4
1902 ...	21 4	20 4	20 4	20 6	25 6	21 0	21 1
1903 ...	20 7	19 6	19 9	19 8	25 8	21 1	20 4
1904 ...	17 6	18 4	17 10	18 10	24 3	19 8	18 5
1905 ...	19 5	19 1	18 11	19 10	25 2	20 7	19 8
1906 ...	19 3	18 11	19 2	19 8	24 9	20 11	19 7
1907 ...	18 9	18 6	18 11	19 0	23 11	20 2	19 1
1908 ...	20 7	19 11	20 6	20 2	24 6	21 1	20 7
1909 ...	20 3	19 0	19 8	20 6	24 3	21 10	20 1
1910 ...	20 0	19 2	20 0	20 0	25 0	21 6	20 1
1911 ...	19 9	18 8	20 4	20 5	26 11	21 2	<b>20 0*</b>
1912 ...	22 6	21 8	22 0	23 1	26 11	23 10	22 6
1913 ...	22 8	20 6	20 10	22 5	25 4	23 3	21 11
1913 {1st quarter	20 9	19 9	21 11	22 0	26 0	21 10	21 0
1912 {2nd "	21 10	21 5	21 11	22 11	28 2	22 11	22 3
1912 {3rd "	23 11	23 2	22 1	23 10	27 4	24 8	23 9
1912 {4th "	23 6	22 3	22 3	23 6	26 1	25 9	23 2
1913 {1st "	22 9	20 9	20 9	22 5	25 6	23 2	22 0
1913 {2nd "	23 2	20 10	21 2	22 11	26 0	23 9	22 4
1913 {3rd "	22 7	20 5	20 10	22 4	25 0	23 5	21 10
1913 {4th "	22 1	20 0	20 8	21 10	24 11	22 9	21 5
1914 {1st "	23 0	20 7	20 11	22 11	24 11	23 3	22 1
1914 {2nd "	23 3	22 4	21 2	25 0	25 11	24 7	23 2
1914 {3rd "	<b>23 1</b>	<b>22 0</b>	<b>21 8</b>	<b>24 7</b>	<b>26 9</b>	<b>24 3</b>	<b>23 0</b>

\* Basis of Table.

(ii) *House Rent only.*—The following table gives similar particulars for *house rent only*, the average for the six towns in 1911 being again taken as the basis of the table (= 20s.) :—

**Purchasing-Power of Money.—House Rent.**—Amount payable on the Average in each Year from 1901 to 1914 (3rd Quarter) for House Rent in each Capital Town, compared with a Rent of £1 in 1911 in the Australian Capitals regarded as a whole.

Year.	Sydney.	Melb'ne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Towns.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1901 ...	17 3	14 8	9 9	12 7	16 0	13 4	15 1
1902 ...	17 3	14 11	9 10	12 7	15 11	13 5	15 2
1903 ...	17 4	14 11	10 1	12 7	16 0	13 6	15 3
1904 ...	17 5	15 3	10 2	12 7	16 0	13 6	15 4
1905 ...	17 10	15 5	10 5	14 0	14 9	13 7	15 8
1906 ...	17 11	15 8	10 6	15 3	14 4	13 9	15 11
1907 ...	18 4	16 1	11 6	16 3	13 8	14 2	16 4
1908 ...	18 7	16 7	12 4	17 5	13 7	14 7	16 10
1909 ...	19 2	16 10	13 3	18 10	13 4	15 0	17 5
1910 ...	19 10	18 4	14 0	20 4	13 11	15 6	18 5
1911 ...	21 10	19 5	15 4	22 3	16 3	16 1	<b>20 0*</b>
1912 ...	23 8	20 4	16 1	23 2	17 7	16 7	21 3
1913 ...	24 11	21 10	17 3	22 6	18 7	17 10	22 4
1913 {1st quarter	22 4	19 8	16 0	23 3	17 0	16 3	20 6
1912 {2nd "	23 4	20 0	16 1	23 5	17 2	16 4	21 1
1912 {3rd "	24 7	20 7	16 2	23 5	18 0	16 10	21 10
1912 {4th "	24 4	20 11	16 0	22 11	18 3	16 11	21 7
1913 {1st "	24 5	21 4	16 10	22 11	18 3	18 0	22 0
1913 {2nd "	24 10	21 9	17 2	22 11	18 6	17 9	22 4
1913 {3rd "	24 11	22 0	17 3	22 3	18 7	17 8	22 5
1913 {4th "	25 6	22 1	17 10	21 10	18 11	18 0	22 8
1914 {1st "	25 6	22 5	17 8	21 6	18 5	18 1	22 8
1914 {2nd "	25 9	22 10	17 10	21 5	18 5	18 3	23 0
1914 {3rd "	<b>25 8</b>	<b>22 11</b>	<b>17 10</b>	<b>21 1</b>	<b>18 4</b>	<b>18 5</b>	<b>22 11</b>

\* Basis of Table.

## SECTION IV.—WHOLESALE PRICES.

1. **Index-Numbers.**—The index-number for the third quarter of 1914 is 1185, compared with 1113 for the preceding quarter, a rise of 6.5 per cent. Compared with the index-number for the third quarter of 1913 (1072) the price level for the quarter under review shows an increase of 10.5 per cent. Index-numbers at decennial periods since 1871, and for each year since 1909, are shewn in the following table:—

**Melbourne Wholesale Prices.—Index-Numbers, 1871 to 1914.**

YEAR.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.		
										1st qr.	2nd qr.	3rd qr.
Index No.*	1,229	1,121	945	974	993	1,003	<b>1,000</b>	1,172	1,088	1,085	1,113	1,185†

\* See graph on page 160 hereinbefore. † Excluding cotton.

2. **Variations in Price Levels of Commodity Groups.**—The index-numbers of two of the eight groups into which the commodities are classified shew decreases, and of six, shew increases over those of the previous quarter. The index-number of Group IV. (Dairy Produce) decreased 6.0 per cent., and that of Group V. (Groceries and Tobacco) 2.0 per cent., while the following increases took place in Groups I. (Metals and Coal) 8.1 per cent., Group II. (Textiles, Leather, etc.), 5.1 per cent., Group III. (Agricultural Produce) 13.4 per cent., Group VI. (Meat) 9.0 per cent., Group VII. (Building Materials) 2.4 per cent., and Group VIII. (Chemicals) 30.4 per cent.

**Wholesale Prices.—Index-Numbers for Quarter, July to September, 1914.**

GROUP.	No. of Com- modities.	INDEX-NUMBERS.		
		July to September, 1913.	April to June, 1914.	July to September, 1914.
I.—Metals and Coal ..	14	1,047	1,044	<b>1,129</b>
II.—Textiles, Leather, etc.	10	1,055	1,080	<b>1,135*</b>
III.—Agricultural Produce	16	1,062	1,044	<b>1,184</b>
IV.—Dairy Produce ..	9	1,053	1,215	<b>1,142</b>
V.—Groceries and Tobacco	21	1,023	1,033	<b>1,012</b>
VI.—Meat .. ..	5	1,230	1,514	<b>1,650</b>
VII.—Building Materials ..	10	1,122	1,070	<b>1,096</b>
VIII.—Chemicals .. ..	7	995	1,018	<b>1,328</b>
ALL GROUPS.† .. ..	92	1,072	1,113	<b>1,185</b>

\* Omitting cotton. The index-number for the April to June quarter, 1914, omitting cotton was 1,145. † Weighted average.

In the following paragraphs brief remarks are given in regard to the chief features of the changes in prices of commodities in the various groups.

3. **Metals and Coal.**—All metals rose in price with the exception of pig iron, sheet zinc, and quicksilver, the former of which remained stationary in price, while quicksilver fell from 2s. 9d. to 2s. 8½d. per lb., and zinc sheet from £36 11s. 8d. to £34 per ton. Lead sheet rose from £24 3s. 9d. to £26 4s. 6d., lead pipe from £30 5s. to £31 9s. per ton, and sheet copper from 11¾d. to 1s. 1d. per lb. Coal rose from 22s. 6d. to 25s. a ton, an increase of over 11 per cent.

4. **Textiles, Leather, etc.**—All descriptions of jute goods rose in price, bran bags from 5s. 6½d. to 5s. 8¾d. per dozen, cornsacks from 6s. 5¾d. to 7s. per dozen, and woolpacks from 3s. 1d. to 3s. 11½d. each. Wool, on the other hand, fell from 10d. to 9¾d. per lb., and tallow from £28 2s. to £25 10s. per ton. No quotation for cotton was available for the quarter.

5. **Agricultural Produce.**—The prices of all commodities in this group increased, except maize, which remained stationary in price. Wheat rose from 3s. 10¼d. to 4s. 5d. per bushel, and flour from £9 to £9 18s. 4d. per ton. Chaff rose from 65s. 8d. to 86s. 7d. per ton, potatoes from 91s. 7d. to 100s. 10d., and onions from 124s. 8d. to 155s. 2d. per ton. Oats rose from 1s. 11¾d. to 2s. 8¼d. per bushel, and oatmeal from £15 5s. to £17 13s. 4d. per ton.

6. **Dairy Produce.**—The most important changes in price occurred in regard to butter and eggs, the former of which fell from 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 0¾d. per lb., and the latter from 1s. 4½d. to 11¾d. per dozen. The prices of the other commodities in this group remained practically stationary.

7. **Groceries and Tobacco.**—Tinned fish rose in price, herrings from 5s. to 5s. 8¼d., salmon from 7s. 9d. to 8s. 4d., and sardines from 5s. 4½d. to 5s. 6¾d. per dozen, sago also rose from £13 6s. 8d. to £14 3s. 4d. per ton. These increases were more than counterbalanced by the following decreases.—Tea from 8 9-16d. to 8¼d. per lb., sugar from £22 2s. 6d. to £21 3s. 1d. per ton, and kerosene from 11d. to 10¼d. per gallon.

8. **Meat.**—Beef rose from 27s. 7d. to 31s. 6¾d. per 100 lb., mutton from 3 7-16d. to 3 11-16d. per lb., and pork from 6¼d. to 6¾d. per lb. There were slight falls in lamb, 12s. 8d. to 12s. 4d. each, and veal, 3½d. to 3d. per lb.

9. **Building Materials.**—A general rise occurred in the prices of timber, with the exception of shelving, which fell 2s. 6d. per 1000 ft. super. Cement rose from 13s. 5½d. to 14s. 3d. a cask, white lead from £37 16s. 8d. to £41 10s. per ton, and slates from £13 7s. 11d. to £13 11s. 8d. per 1000.

10. **Chemicals.**—The most marked change in price in this group was in cream of tartar, which rose from 10¾d. to 1s. 7½d. per lb. Carbonate of soda also rose from £8 10s. to £11 per ton, caustic soda from 12s. 3d. to 12s. 8¼d. per cwt., and alum from £10 5s. to £10 15s. 10d. per ton.

## SECTION V.—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

1. **General.**—The systematic collection of information as to strikes and lockouts\* throughout the Commonwealth was first undertaken by this Bureau as from the 1st January, 1913, and particulars concerning disputes occurring during the year 1913, and during the first and second quarters of the year 1914, were published in Labour Report No. 5, and in Labour Bulletins, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6†. Information as to the method adopted for the collection of such particulars was furnished in Bulletin No. 1 (see page 37). In this section particulars are given regarding strikes and lockouts throughout the Commonwealth during the third quarter of 1914. The first table shews the number and magnitude of disputes occurring in each State during July, August, and September, 1914, with comparative figures for the Commonwealth for the two quarters immediately preceding, and for the first, second, and third quarters of the year 1913; while the second table furnishes particulars of such disputes classified according to industrial groups.

2. **Number and Magnitude of Disputes in each State—July to September, 1914.**—In the following table particulars are furnished concerning 63 disputes which commenced in the Commonwealth during July, August, and September, as well as the number of working days lost and estimated loss in wages caused by disputes which commenced prior to the 1st July, 1914:—

**Number and Magnitude of Industrial Disputes in each State of the Commonwealth, July to September, 1914.**

State.	No. of New Disputes	No. of Establishments Involved in New Disputes	No. of Workpeople Involved in New Disputes.			No. of Working Days Lost.			Total Estimated Loss in Wages †
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.	New Disputes.	Old Disputes.	Total.	
New South Wales .. ..	49	60	5,421	3,650	9,071	26,935	170,907	197,842	£ 99,497
Victoria .. .. .	8	8	410	490	900	6,091	3,150	9,241	4,154
Queensland .. .. .	2	2	474	2	476	5,206	5,564	10,770	4,873
South Australia .. ..	2	2	71	20	91	215	195	410	185
Western Australia .. ..	2	2	90	2	92	214	7,560	7,774	5,328
3rd Quarter, 1914	63	74	6,466	4,164	10,630	38,661	187,376	226,037	114,037
2nd Quarter, 1914	83	233	8,125	8,734	16,859	261,741	44,654	306,395	156,415
1st Quarter, 1914	113	818	18,778	10,009	28,787	228,097	32,054	260,151	130,392
3rd Quarter, 1913	60	351	6,734	4,939	11,673	80,249	58,570	138,819	58,163
2nd Quarter, 1913	49	62	8,972	7,858	16,830	126,602	138,700	265,302	131,008
1st Quarter, 1913	39	376	11,783	1,451	13,234	98,601	26,920	125,521	55,887
Total, C'wealth.									

† Total loss during the quarter for all disputes, new and old.

\* For the purpose of these investigations a strike is defined as a concerted withdrawal from work by a part or all of the employees of an establishment, or of several establishments, with a view to enforcing a demand on the part of the employees, or to resisting some demand made by their employers. A lockout is a refusal on the part of an employer, or several employers, to permit a part or all of the employees to continue at work, such refusal being made to enforce a demand on the part of the employers, or to resist some demand made by their employees. Under these definitions certain stoppages of work are excluded, such for example as stop-work meetings and stoppages in which the relation of employer and employee does not exist.

† Information regarding industrial disputes in 1913, their causes, results, duration and methods of settlement are given in Labour Report No. 5, pp. 70 to 84.



The number of new disputes during the third quarter of the year was 63, and the number of workpeople involved was 10,630, of whom 6466 were directly, and 4164 indirectly, affected. These figures are considerably less than those for the preceding quarter, when 83 stoppages of work, involving 8125 workpeople directly, and 8734 indirectly, occurred. Working days to the number of 226,037 were lost during the quarter under review, but new disputes were responsible for only 38,661 of this total. Disputes which commenced prior to the 1st July and continued into the third quarter caused a loss of 187,376 working days. The stoppage of work at the northern collieries in New South Wales over the question of the afternoon shift was responsible for the large number of working days lost, as the dispute involved over 2000 men and continued during July, August, and September. The other disputes which commenced prior to the 1st July were of minor importance. Although the total number of days lost during the period under review was large, the loss was considerably less than in the two preceding quarters, when the corresponding figures were:—First quarter, 1914, 260,151; second quarter, 1914, 306,395

The estimated total loss in wages during the three months—July, August, and September—was £114,037, which amount also shews a considerable reduction when compared with the two previous quarters of the year.

(i.) *New South Wales*.—Of the total 63 disputes during the quarter 49 occurred in this State. The majority of the stoppages of work involved workpeople engaged in the coal mining industry. These disputes were generally of short duration. The number of workpeople affected by the 49 dislocations was 9071, of whom 5421 were directly, and 3650 indirectly, involved. Working days lost on account of new disputes numbered 26,935, which is small compared with the number of days lost by reason of dislocations commencing during the previous three months, when the figures were 115,589. The total number of working days lost during July, August, and September, however, was considerably in excess of those lost during April, May, and June, the figures for the two periods being, second quarter, 1914, 127,237; third quarter, 197,842. The increase may be accounted for by reason of the fact that the stoppage of work over the abolition of the afternoon shift at a number of the largest collieries in the northern district commenced in the second quarter of the year and continued throughout the third quarter. Engineers at Sydney were involved in a dispute during July and August concerning the employment of non-unionists. The dislocation affected the employees of four firms, and extended over a period of a month. On the outbreak of war the dispute was declared "off." Other disputes in New South Wales during the quarter affected the following occupations.—Stovemakers, boiler makers, shipbuilders, blast furnace workers, brickmakers, glass bottle makers, ballast train guards, and shearers.

(ii.) *Victoria*.—The number of disputes which commenced in this State during July, August, and September was 8, or 4 less than in the second quarter of the year. The total number of workpeople involved was 900, as compared with 1045 for the preceding three months. Working days numbering 9241 were lost during the third quarter, 6091 on account of new disputes, and 3150 by reason of dislocations which commenced prior to the 1st July. These figures are considerably less

than those for the preceding quarter, when 45,918 working days were lost. The occupations of the workpeople engaged in disputes during the quarter were:—Ironmoulders, shipbuilders, glassblowers, quarrymen, coal loaders, sewerage construction workers, employees in meat preserving works, and females in woollen mills.

(iii.) *Other States.*—Six stoppages of work owing to disputes occurred in Queensland, Western Australia, and South Australia. The number in each State was 2. No disputes occurred in Tasmania during the quarter. In Queensland railway traffic employees on the northern lines and workshop employees at Townsville ceased work owing to disputes. Railway construction workers in South Australia stopped work during July, but the number of men involved was small, and the duration of the dispute brief. In Western Australia two small disputes occurred, in which builders' labourers and railway construction workers were involved.

**3. Number and Magnitude of Industrial Disputes in Different Industrial Groups—July to September, 1914.**—The following table gives particulars of disputes in the Commonwealth during the third quarter of the year 1914, classified according to industrial groups. The industrial classification is similar to that adopted in connection with labour organisations, unemployment, rates of wages, etc. (see Report No. 5, Labour and Industrial Branch, page 6).

**Industrial Disputes.—Number and Magnitude of Industrial Disputes in the Commonwealth, July to September, 1914, according to Industrial Groups.**

Industrial Group.	No. of New Disputes.	No. of Establishments Involved	No. of Workpeople Involved in New Disputes.			No. of Working Days Lost.			Total Estimated Loss in Wages *
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total	New Disputes.	Old Disputes.	Total.	
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	11	14	925	533	1,458	11,708	..	11,708	£ 5,798
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. .. .. .	1	1	22	45	67	134	..	134	41
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. .. .. .	1	1	54	..	54	25	..	25	5
VI. Other Manufacturing	3	6	315	421	736	4,152	60	4,212	1,801
VII. Building .. ..	1	1	28	2	30	90	3,345	3,435	1,535
VIII. Mines, Quarries, etc. ..	34	39	4,334	3,121	7,455	15,727	178,407	194,134	99,210
IX. Railway and Tramway Services .. ..	9	9	700	42	742	6,181	5,564	11,745	5,299
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. .. .. .	1	1	12	..	12	48	..	48	25
XIV. Miscellaneous .. ..	2	2	76	..	76	596	..	596	323
<b>TOTAL, Commonwealth—3RD QUARTER, 1914 ..</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>6,466</b>	<b>4,164</b>	<b>10,630</b>	<b>38,661</b>	<b>187,376</b>	<b>226,037</b>	<b>114,037</b>

\* Total loss during the quarter for all disputes, new and old.

The number of new disputes during the third quarter of the year 1914 was 63, of which no fewer than 34 or 54 per cent. occurred in Group VIII. (Mining, Quarries, etc.). With the exception of one dispute, which occurred in Victoria, all stoppages affecting mining employees took place in New South Wales. The greater number of the dislocations affected colliery employees in the northern district. No dispute of any great magnitude commenced during the period under review, as the men returned to work in each case after a short period of idleness. The majority of the working days lost during the three months—July, August, and September—on account of dislocations in the mining industry was caused by the trouble which commenced in the previous quarter at certain collieries in the Newcastle district regarding the abolition of the afternoon shift. This dispute was not settled at the end of the quarter. Eleven disputes, in which 1458 workpeople were directly and indirectly involved, caused a loss of 11,708 working days to employees in engineering and metal working trades (Class II.). In Class IX. (Railway and Tramway Services), 9 disputes were recorded. The number of workpeople involved was 742, of whom 700 were directly affected. The majority of these dislocations concerned men engaged on the construction of railway works, but two disputes in Queensland implicated employees in the traffic and mechanical branches of the service. Three disputes occurred in Class VI. (Other Manufacturing), and the number of employees affected was 736, of whom 315 were directly involved.

In the other classes the dislocations were small, causing little loss in working days. In Class IV. (Clothing, etc.), a dispute occurred, affecting female workers in the woollen weaving industry. The number of operatives implicated was 54, but the duration of the trouble was short, lasting for less than half a day.

**4. Particulars of Principal Disputes during the Third Quarter, 1914.**—In the table on page 186 particulars are furnished regarding several of the most important disputes which occurred during July, August, and September, 1914.

*New South Wales.*—In this State the most important disputes, so far as the number of workpeople involved and the loss in working days were concerned were those which involved engineers at Sydney; moulders and stove makers, Sydney; shipbuilders, Naval Dockyard; glass bottle makers, Sydney; coal miners, Wallarah Colliery; rope boys, Metropolitan Colliery; miners, Wrightville; surface hands, Coledale; and ballast train employees on the Yass railway line. Numerous dislocations for short periods occurred at various collieries during the quarter, in the majority of cases the men returning to work on the following day. Mention has already been made of the dispute concerning the abolition of the afternoon shift at the northern collieries. This dispute commenced during the second quarter and continued during the whole of the third quarter. A number of the miners and others involved in the trouble applied for work at other collieries or left the district, but it is estimated that over 2000 workpeople were out of work owing to this dispute at the end of the quarter.

**Industrial Disputes.—Particulars of Principal Disputes beginning during the  
Third Quarter, 1914.**

Industry and Locality Affected.	Number of Work- People Involved.		Date of Commence- ment and Termin- ation.	Alleged Cause or Object.	Result.
	Directly.	In- directly.			
<b>New South Wales</b> Engineers (Sydney).	91	—	3rd July to 18th Aug.	Engineers refused to work with non-unionists.	A number of the non-unionists joined the Society, but the dispute was officially declared "off" on account of the war.
Stove Moulders and Makers (Sydney).	156	10	28th July to 29th Aug.	Objection to accept rates of wages determined by new Award. Certain men were being paid higher rates than determined by old Award.	Work resumed at Award rates, and Strike declared "off" on account of the war.
Glass-bottle Makers (Sydney).	109	181	20th July to 25th July	Sympathy with members of Union in Melbourne.	Resumed work on conditions in force before stoppage of work.
Coal Miners Wallarah Colliery (Catherine Hill Bay).	503	9	10th Aug. to 15th Aug.	Employees desired to have a whistle blown instead of a flag system to notify work.	On work being resumed management agreed to consider men's application.
Rope Boys Metropolitan Colliery (Helensburg).	60	235	18th Aug. to 22nd Aug.	Claim for increase in rates of wages.	Increases granted to certain employees. Matter to be considered by Board.
Miners Occidental Gold Mine (Wrightville).	140	20	27th Aug. to 8th Sept.	Objection to work with non-unionists.	Employees in dispute left mine.
<b>Victoria—</b> Employees Govt. Ship- building Yards (Williamstown).	34	201	6th July to 21st July.	Boycott of Harbour Trust work.	Work resumed on understanding boycott would be removed, after conferences between Ministers of Labour and Public Works and Industrial Disputes Committee.
Glass Blowers (Spotswood).	180	240	20th July to 24th July	To compel men making bottles by machine to join Union.	Machinists joined Union.
<b>Queensland—</b> Mechanics (Railway Workshops, Townsville.)	233	2	27th July to 13th Aug.	Claim for increased wages.	Claim not granted.

*Victoria.*—The principal dislocations in this State during the period under review were those of the employees at the Government shipbuilding yards, Williamstown; tin canister makers, at meat preserving works, Footscray; glass blowers, at Spotswood; coal loaders at the railway yards, North Melbourne; and sewerage construction labourers, at Canterbury. The other disputes which arose during the three months affected ironmoulders, female weavers, and quarrymen.

*Queensland.*—Railway employees were involved in two disputes in this State during the quarter. Engineers, mechanics, and skilled workers at the workshops, Townsville, claimed higher rates of wages. Traffic and maintenance men on the Great Northern line were also idle during August. The men engaged in this dispute resumed work after a stoppage of work for one week, the general opinion being that the matters in dispute should be left in abeyance owing to the outbreak of war. The engineers' dispute lasted for some weeks before normal conditions prevailed. No concessions re wages were granted, and the Commissioner for Railways notified men to resume work on or before 13th August, otherwise they would be considered out of the Department's service. Men were informed that increases had been provided on draft estimates, but owing to disturbed trade conditions, such increases might not be found possible.

*Other States.*—The dislocations which occurred in South Australia and Western Australia were unimportant. The workers involved were, in three instances, engaged in the construction of railway works, and in the other dispute builders' labourers were idle for three days in connection with a dispute concerning rates of pay. No disputes were recorded for the State of Tasmania during the quarter.

## SECTION VI.—CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES.

1. **General.**—In the first issue of this Bulletin it was pointed out that for the purposes of the statistical investigations made by this Bureau in regard to variations in wages, a change in rate of wages is defined as a change in the weekly rate of remuneration of a certain class of employees apart from any change in the nature of the work performed, or apart from any revision of rates due to increased length of service or experience.\*

Information was also given in Bulletin No. 1 as to the sources of information and methods of collection and computation (see page 41). In addition to the organisations and persons specified therein as furnishing returns to this Bureau, it may be mentioned that the various Government Departments have also sent in returns concerning changes in rates of wages affecting their employees. Particulars regarding changes in rates of wages in each State in 1913, their effect, and the methods by which they were brought about, are given in Labour Report, No. 5.

2. **Number and Magnitude of Changes in each State, July to September, 1914.**—During the period, July to September, 1914, a considerable number of awards and determinations of industrial courts and wages boards came into operation, whilst several industrial agreements were filed under Commonwealth and State Acts. Particulars as to the methods by which the various changes are affected will be furnished annually.

\* It is obvious that under this definition certain classes of changes are excluded, such, for example, as (a) Changes in rates of pay due to promotions, progressive increments, or, on the other hand, to reduction in pay or grade to inefficient workers, and (b) Changes in average earnings in an occupation due to a change in the proportions which higher paid classes of workers bear to lower paid classes.

During the three months under review particulars concerning 82 changes in rates of wages were collected. In a few cases some difficulty was experienced in obtaining from the organisations or persons concerned reliable and complete information as to the number of persons affected. In all cases where the information furnished in the schedules was incomplete or unsatisfactory, further inquiries were made, and the returns were checked by reference to Census results, industrial statistics, and factory reports. The total number of workpeople affected by the 82 changes which occurred during the quarter—July to September—was 28,749, and the amount of increase in wages per week was £6684, or an average increase per head per week of 4s. 8d. It may be seen, therefore, that the upward tendency in wages continued during the three months under review. Of the 82 changes, for which particulars are included in the following tables, 38 occurred in New South Wales, 16 in Victoria, 10 in Queensland, and 17 in Western Australia, South Australia, and Tasmania. One agreement was made under section 24 of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-11 to regulate working conditions and rates of pay of marine cooks, bakers, and butchers. Particulars regarding this change are included in the Commonwealth total only, since the members of the Association benefiting by the change are employed on vessels trading between ports in the Commonwealth, and it is, therefore, impracticable to apportion the figures to the respective States.

As regards the number of persons affected, the particulars given refer to the number of persons ordinarily engaged in the various industries. The results as to the amount of increase in wages are computed for a full week's work for all persons ordinarily engaged in the several industries and occupations affected, and in case of changes in existing minimum rates under awards or determinations of industrial tribunals, it has ordinarily been assumed (in the absence of any definite information to the contrary) that the whole of the employees in each occupation received the minimum rates of wage before and after the change.

It should be clearly understood that *the figures given in the third line of the following table* (amount of increase per week) *do not relate to the increase each week*, but only to the increase in a single week on the assumption that the full number of persons ordinarily engaged in the particular trade or occupation affected by the change is employed during that week. It is obvious, therefore, that the aggregate effect per annum cannot be obtained without making due allowance for unemployment and for occupations in which employment is seasonal or intermittent. It is also obvious that since unemployment and activity in all branches of industry may vary from year to year, and in many branches from season to season also, no accurate estimate of the actual effect of the changes in the total amount of wages received or paid *per annum* can be made, until the determining factors have been investigated. These factors are (a) the amount of unemployment and (b) the period of employment in seasonal industries. It is hoped that provision will be made for the necessary investigations in regard to these two matters to be commenced at an early date. In addition to a considerable number of awards and determinations of industrial courts and wages boards and of industrial agreements filed under Commonwealth and State Acts,

negotiations between employers and employees, without the assistance or intervention of any Commonwealth or State authority, were also responsible for a number of changes in rates of wages. Increases were also gained by workpeople, as the result of industrial disputes.

The following table gives information in regard to changes in rates of wages for which particulars were collected during July, August, and September, 1914. Figures for the first and second quarters of the year 1914, and also for the first, second, and third quarters of the year 1913, are shewn for comparative purposes:—

**Changes in Rates of Wages.—Number of Changes, Persons Affected, Aggregate Amount of Increase per Week, and Average Increase per Head per Week in each State, July to September, 1914.**

Particulars.	N.S.W	Vic.	Q'td.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	COMMONWEALTH.					
							† 3rd Q'ter 1914.	2nd Q'ter 1914.	1st Q'ter 1914.	3rd Q'ter. 1913.	2nd Q'ter 1913.	1st Q'ter 1913.
No. of Changes* ..	38	16	10	5	8	4	82	121	81	58	81	49
No. of Persons Affected ..	9,760	9,304	4,325	1,991	2,246	733	28,749	49,373	24,953	45,069	41,217	33,504
Total Amount of Increase per week £	1,978	1,748	1,085	922	627	181	6,684	13,327	5,395	9,242	8,751	8,394
Average Increase per Head per week ..	s. d. 4 1	s. d. 3 9	s. d. 5 0	s. d. 9 3	s. d. 5 7	s. d. 4 11	s. d. 4 8	s. d. 5 5	s. d. 4 4	s. d. 4 1	s. d. 4 3	s. d. 5 0

\* Industrial Awards and Agreements under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act if operative in more than one State, are counted as a separate change in each such State.

† In this column is included the effect of one change brought about by agreement made pursuant to Section 24 of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, particulars of the number of workpeople affected in each State not being ascertainable.

The number of changes in rates of wages for which particulars were collected during the three months under review was 82. Many important awards and determinations under Commonwealth and State Industrial Acts came into force during July, August, and September, as well as certain industrial agreements which were filed during that period. Particulars are also included in the tabulation of changes which were arranged by direct negotiations between the representatives of the employers and the employees, while in a few cases rates of wages were increased as the result of industrial disputes. The number of workpeople affected by these changes was small. A change in the rates of pay for marine cooks, bakers, butchers, and scullerymen employed on inter-State vessels was arranged during the quarter.\* This agreement, which has been made an order of the court, under section 24 of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, regulates the wages of these employees on vessels trading between Commonwealth ports. For the reasons indicated in paragraph 1 hereof, this change is included in the Commonwealth totals only.

In New South Wales the principal changes were brought about by awards under the State Industrial Arbitration Act. Among the employees who benefited by these changes may be mentioned electrical workers, ironmoulders, meat canners, bootmakers, bookbinders, marble and slate workers, boiling down establishment employees, railway firemen and gland packers, timber carters and storemen and packers.

\* The agreement also includes certain vessels trading on the Queensland and Western Australian Coasts.





It will be seen that the largest number of changes occurred in Groups XIV. (Miscellaneous), VI. (Other Manufacturing), III. (Food, Drink, etc.), and XI. (Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc.). In Group XIV., 16 changes are recorded, affecting 5080 workpeople. Included in this group are storemen and packers, and engine drivers in New South Wales; night watchmen, sewerage workers, storemen and packers and police in Victoria; labourers in wool and skin stores, and shipping clerks in Queensland; storemen in South Australia; engine drivers and shop assistants in Western Australia; and storemen in Tasmania. The occupations of the workpeople affected by the 12 changes in Group VI. (Other Manufacturing) were electrolytic employees, gas works employees, marble and slate workers, boiling down establishment employees, and leather belt makers in New South Wales; gas works employees, tentmakers, fellmongers, and jewellers in Victoria, and brick and pottery makers in Queensland. The majority of the workpeople included in Group XI. (Shipping, etc.), were wharf labourers in South Australia. Other employees in this group benefiting by increased rates of wages were firemen and deck hands, masters and engineers on tug boats and marine cooks, bakers and butchers on inter-State vessels. In Group III. (Food, Drink, etc.), 10 changes affecting the wages of 2908 workpeople came into force. The more important alterations in this group were those of the meat canners and grocers' carters in New South Wales; bakers, ham and bacon curers, and ice works employees in Victoria, and grocers and bakers in Tasmania. In Group IV. (Clothing, Hats, etc.), bootmakers in New South Wales and Victoria benefited as the result of increases granted by boards appointed under State Industrial Acts. Colliery employees in Queensland received an increase in rates of wages during the quarter under review. The change was made by a revision of the prevailing rates by the Wages Board appointed for the industry. Particulars were also collected concerning changes in rates of wages for workpeople engaged in the following industries:—Picture frame making, saw milling, blind making, agricultural implement making, ironmoulding, bookbinding, coal mining, rail and other transport in New South Wales; coach and carriage building, coopering and bedstead making in Victoria; saw milling, electrical and mechanical engineering, printing and house painting in Queensland; railway construction in South Australia; building, mining, and railway construction in Western Australia, and printing in Tasmania.

## SECTION VII.—ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS.

1. **General.**—In the following table particulars are given of the total number of immigrants, the cost of whose passage was wholly or partly defrayed by the State Governments, up to the end of the year 1908, and the number arriving in each year since that date:—

**Commonwealth.—Number of Assisted, Selected, or Nominated Immigrants.**

Particulars.	To end of 1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	January to June, 1914.	July to Sept., 1914.	Total.
No. of Immigrants ..	660,065	9,820	16,781	39,796	46,712	37,445	11,865	5,025	827,509

During the five years 1909 to 1913 inclusive, the average number of assisted immigrants was 7528 per quarter, and the average number in 1913 was 9361 per quarter. The number of assisted immigrants arriving during the third quarter of 1914 was 5025, and during the second quarter 7309, hence the number arriving during the third quarter of 1914 was 33 per cent. lower than the average for the five years 1909 to 1913, 5 per cent below the number arriving during the second quarter of 1914, and 46 per cent. below the average number for 1913.

**2. Number of Assisted Immigrants in each State, July to Sept., 1914.**—The following table shews the number of selected and nominated immigrants arriving in each State during the third quarter of the current year:—

**Assisted Immigrants.—Number Arriving in each State, July to September, 1914.**

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'with.
Selected ..	852	1,170	289	99	79	..	2,489
Nominated ..	914	520	804	76	167	55	2,536
TOTAL	1,766	1,690	1,093	175	246	55	5,025

The number of selected immigrants during the third quarter of 1914 was 49 per cent. of the whole, as against 48 per cent. for the preceding quarter, and 31 per cent. for the whole of the year 1913. During the third quarter of 1914 the number of selected immigrants was 2489, as against 3561 for the previous quarter, a decrease of 30 per cent., while the respective numbers of nominated immigrants were 2536 and 3748, a decrease of 32 per cent. The total numbers of assisted immigrants for the corresponding periods were 5025 and 7309, a decrease of 31 per cent. With the exception of Tasmania, in which there was an increase of 57 per cent., there was a decrease in every State, New South Wales shewing a decrease of 21 per cent., Victoria 39 per cent., Queensland 8 per cent., South Australia 40 per cent., and Western Australia 68 per cent.

**3. Number of Assisted Immigrants, Classified in Industrial Groups, July to Sept., 1914.**—The following table gives particulars of assisted immigrants of each sex, classified according to industrial groups, dependants being specified separately:—

**Assisted Immigrants.—Classified according to Sex and Industrial Group,  
July to September, 1914.**

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Industry.	Males.	Females.
I. Wood, Timber, Furniture, etc. . . . .	19	1	IX. Rail and Tramway Transport . . . . .	6	..
II. Engineering, Metals, etc. . . . .	76	3	X. Other Land Transport . . . . .	14	..
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . . . .	25	10	XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc. . . . .	..	..
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . . . .	25	48	XII. Agricultural, Pastoral, Rural, etc. . . . .	1,660*	..
V. Books, Printing, Binding, etc. . . . .	12	3	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. . . . .	7	690
VI. Other Manufacturing . . . . .	23	31	XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous . . . . .	220	49
VII. Building . . . . .	52	..	Adults . . . . .	119	796
VIII. Mining . . . . .	18	..	Dependants—Children under 12 years . . . . .	565	553
			TOTAL . . . . .	2,841	2,184

\* Including 245 "Dreadnought Boys" who arrived in New South Wales.

As regards males, the number of dependants was 684, or 24 per cent. of the whole, and of the balance 1660, or 58 per cent. were in Group XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Of these agricultural immigrants 706 (including 245 "Dreadnought Boys"), arrived in New South Wales, 686 in Victoria, 194 in Queensland, 43 in South Australia, and 31 in Western Australia. The greater number of these immigrants were selected, only 96, or less than 5 per cent., having been nominated.

Of the 2184 female immigrants 1349, or 62 per cent., were dependants, and 690, or 32 per cent., were in Group XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.), and of the latter number 506, or 73 per cent., were selected, and 184, or 27 per cent., nominated. The numbers of females in Group XIII. arriving in the various States were:—New South Wales 148, Victoria 326, Queensland 119, South Australia 70, and Western Australia 27.

## SECTION VIII.—STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX.

1. **General.**—In the following paragraphs particulars are given of the operations of the various State Labour Bureaux, the figures for each individual Bureau being comparable with those of the preceding quarters. In Labour Report No. 5, attention was drawn to the fact that the systems adopted in the several States for the registration of applications for work and of applications from employers are not uniform, and that the comparisons which can be drawn from the figures shewing the result of the operations of these Bureaux are subject to certain limitations.

2. **Applications and Positions Filled in each State.**—The following table shews the number of applications for employment and from employers, and the number of positions filled in each State during the

third quarter of 1914. It will be seen that the total number of applications for employment was 33,805, as against 26,691 for the preceding quarter, an increase of 26.7 per cent.; the total number of applications from employers 11,509, as against 10,662, an increase of 7.9 per cent.; and the number of positions filled 8360, as against 9161, a decrease of 8.8 per cent.

**State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications for Employment and from Employers, and Positions Filled in different States, July to September, 1914.**

State.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Quarter.	Received during Quarter.	Total.	Vacant at Beginning of Quarter.	Notified during Quarter.	Total.	
New South Wales .. ..	..	4,770	4,770	762	4,324	5,086	*2,731
Victoria .. ..	5,121	11,087	16,208	..	1,759	1,759	1,759
Queensland .. ..	511	2,559	3,070	99	1,911	2,010	*1,659
South Australia .. ..	1,038	4,355	5,393	..	975	975	*975
Western Australia .. ..	180	4,170	4,350	160	1,519	1,679	1,236
Tasmania .. ..	..	14	14	..	..	..	..
COMMONWEALTH .. ..	6,850	26,955	33,805	1,021	10,488	11,509	8,360

\* Including persons who received advances of travelling expenses from the Labour Bureau, but who were not directly engaged through the medium of that institution.

NOTE.—Any deductions which can be drawn from the above figures as to the relative state of the labour market in the several States are subject to certain limitations, inasmuch as the scope and functions of the Bureaux are by no means identical. (See Remarks on pages 85 to 88 of Labour Report No. 5.)

During the third quarter of 1914 there were 340 positions, as against 399 positions during the preceding quarter, open for every 1000 applications from workers. Except in Tasmania, where there were no applications from employers, the proportion of positions available to number of applications was lowest in Victoria, with 108 positions for every 1000 applications, followed by South Australia (181), Western Australia (386), Queensland (655), and New South Wales (1066). In the last-named State there were more positions open than there were applicants to fill them. Out of every 1000 applicants for vacancies, 247 (as against 343 for the preceding quarter) obtained work, while 726 vacancies (against 859) were filled out of every 1000 offered.

### 3. Applications and Positions Filled in Various Industrial Groups.

—The following table furnishes particulars for the third quarter of the current year of the operations of the Free Labour Bureaux, classified according to industrial groups:—

**State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications for Employment and from Employers, and Positions Filled in different Industrial Occupations, July to September, 1914.**

Industrial Group.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Quarter.	Received during Quarter.	Total.	Vacant at Beginning of Quarter.	Notified during Quarter.	Total.	
I. Wood, Furniture, Saw-mill, Timber Workers, etc. . . . .	77	352	429	1	123	124	122
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.* . .	593	1,580	2,173	4	208	212	203
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . . . .	10	113	123	..	51	51	44
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	1	46	47	6	31	37	12
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	36	87	123	29	16	45	11
VI. Other Manufacturing	7	26	33	..	12	12	12
VII. Building . . . .	442	2,548	2,990	14	916	930	880
VIII. Mining . . . . .	3	229	232	13	156	169	156
IX. Rail and Tram Services†	1,439	6,258	7,697	..	2,990	2,990	1,849
X. Other Land Transport	5	104	109	..	19	19	18
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc. . . . .	23	94	117	..	3	3	3
XII. Agricultural, Pastoral, Rural, etc.‡ . . .	77	2,164	2,241	153	1,360	1,514	1,162
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	31	2,291	2,322	586	1,357	1,943	815
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous § . .	4,106	11,063	15,169	215	3,245	3,460	3,073
TOTAL . . . . .	6,850	26,955	33,805	1,021	10,488	11,509	8,360

\* Including railway and tramway workshops. † Excluding railway and tramway workshops, but including construction and maintenance of permanent way and works. ‡ Including horticultural, viticultural and gardening. § Excluding railway and tramway employees and labourers employed on railway and tramway construction and maintenance. || Including persons in New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia, who received advances of travelling expenses from the Labour Bureau, but who were not directly engaged through the medium of that institution.

It may be seen that in every group there were more applicants for work than positions vacant. Of the six groups in which the number of applicants was over 1000, the over-supply of labour was most marked in Group II. (Engineering, etc.), with only 97 vacancies for every 1000 applications for work, followed by Group XIV. (Miscellaneous, etc.), with 228 vacancies, Group VII. (Building) with 311 vacancies, Group IX. (Rail and Tram Services) with 388 vacancies, Group XII. (Agricultural, etc.), with 676 vacancies, and Group XIII. (Domestic, etc.), with 833 vacancies for every 1000 applications.

**4. Applications and Positions Filled, Males and Females.** — Of the total number of registrations for employment, 31,716 were from males, and 2089 from females. Of the 2089 female applicants for employment, 1918 were in Group XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, etc.); 1030

registrations being reported from New South Wales, 58 from Queensland, 828 from Western Australia, and 2 from Tasmania, in this Group; but of the 11,509 applications from employers, 9728 were for male employees, and 1781 for female. Of the latter number 1730 were in Group XIII., 1017 of these being reported from New South Wales, 74 from Queensland, and 639 from Western Australia.

Regarding positions filled, 7640 males, or 24.1 per cent. of the applicants, obtained positions, as against 720 females, or 34.5 per cent. Of the 720 positions obtained for female employees 682 were in Group XIII., and of these 328 were in New South Wales, 58 in Queensland, and 296 in Western Australia. In New South Wales 28.8 per cent., in Queensland 100 per cent., and in Western Australia 35.5 per cent. of the female applicants obtained positions.

The following table gives particulars, for male and female workers separately, of the number of applications for employment, and from employers, and the number of positions filled:—

**State Free Employment Bureaux.—Applications and Positions Filled, Males and Females, July to September, 1914.**

Particulars.	Applications for Employment.			Applications from Employers.			Positions filled.
	On Live Register at Beginning of Quarter.	Received during Quarter.	Total.	On Live Register at Beginning of Quarter.	Received during Quarter.	Total.	
Males .. .. .	6,850	24,866	31,716	461	9,267	9,728	7,640
Females .. .. .	..	2,089	2,089	560	1,221	1,781	720
TOTAL .. .. .	6,850	26,955	33,805	1,021	10,488	11,509	8,360

## SECTION IX.—INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.

1. **Scope of Investigation.**—The various districts from which returns of industrial accidents were received during the third quarter of 1914 are the same as those for which similar information was published in preceding numbers of the Labour Bulletin. These districts are tabulated on page 93 of Labour Report No. 5.

2. **Number of Accidents Reported in each State during Third Quarter, 1914.**—The following table shews the number of fatal accidents and of accidents causing incapacitation for work for over 14 days in each State under the Acts referred to in Labour Bulletin No. 1. The total figures for the second quarter of the year 1914 are also shewn in the table:—

**Industrial Accidents.—Number Reported in each State during Third Quarter, 1914.**

Particulars.	N.S.W	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	C'wealth.	
							3rd Qr. 1914	2nd Qr. 1914
No. of Fatal Accidents	12	7	6	3	4	2	34	41
No. of Accidents incapacitating for over 14 days .. ..	899	98	84	22	163	19	1,285	1,331

The average number of fatal accidents for each quarter of 1913 was 46, and the number for the second quarter of 1914 was 41, hence the number of accidents for the third quarter of 1914, viz., 34, is considerably below the average.

The average number of non-fatal accidents for each quarter of 1913 was 1257, and the number for the second quarter of 1914 was 1331, so that the number occurring during the third quarter of 1914, viz., 1285, was 28 (or 2 per cent.) above the average for 1913, and 46 (or 3.5 per cent.) below the number occurring during the preceding quarter.

**3. Number of Accidents reported in each Industrial Group during Third Quarter, 1914.**—The following table gives similar particulars as to accidents in the various industrial groups:—

**Industrial Accidents.—Number Reported in various Industrial Groups during Third Quarter, 1914.**

Industrial Group.	Fatal.	Incapacitated for over 14 days.	Industrial Group.	Fatal	Incapacitated for over 14 days.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	3	66	VII. Building and Scaffolding .. ..	2	8
II. Engineering, etc. ..	1	74	VIII. Mining .. ..	20	1,020
III. Food, Drink, etc. ..	2	30	IX. Lifts .. ..	1	1
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc. ..	..	12	X. Miscellaneous ..	1	9
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	..	18			
VI. Other Manufacturing	4	47	TOTAL .. ..	34	1,285

The largest number of accidents, as in preceding quarters, occurred in the mining industry, which comprised 59 per cent. of the fatal and 79 per cent. of the non-fatal accidents, as compared with 83 per cent. and 82 per cent., respectively, in the preceding quarter. The total number of fatal mining accidents was 20, compared with 34 in the preceding quarter. In New South Wales there were 9 fatal mining accidents, in Victoria 3, in Queensland 2, in South Australia 1, in Western Australia 3, and in Tasmania 2. Of these accidents 15 (13 below and 2 above ground) occurred in connection with metalliferous mining,

and 5 (all below ground) in coal mining. The total number of non-fatal mining accidents during the third quarter of 1914 was 1020, as compared with 1088 for the preceding quarter, a decrease of 6 per cent., and of these 769 occurred in New South Wales, 26 in Victoria, 50 in Queensland, 160 in Western Australia, and 15 in Tasmania. Of the non-fatal accidents, 432 occurred in connection with metalliferous mining (294 below ground, 98 on the surface, and 40 in connection with batteries, ore-dressing, and metallurgical works), and 588 in connec-

## SECTION X.—THE COMMONWEALTH CONCILIATION RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH ARBITRATION (PUBLIC SERVICE) ACT 1911 FOR

### 1.—COURT

#### (i.) COMPULSORY CONFERENCE

PARTIES TO CONFERENCE.		PROCEDURE.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY AFFECTED.
Employees.	Employers.		
Federated Liquor Trade Employees' Union of Australia.	Federated Licensed Victuallers' Association of Australasia.	Conference summoned by the Deputy President on application of Employees' Union.	Hotel Caterers and Clubs Industry in Queensland, N.S.W., Victoria, and South Australia.
Federated Liquor Trade Employees' Union of Australia.	Barrett Bros. and others	Conference summoned on application of Employees' Union.	Malting Industry in Queensland, N.S.W., Victoria, and South Australia.
Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association of Australasia.	Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited and others.	Plaint filed on 21st May, 1914, and on application of claimant association the Deputy President summoned conference.	Mining and ore treatment in N.S.W. and South Australia.
Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association of Australasia.	Maxwell's Gold Mining Company and 444 others.	On application of Employees' Association Deputy President summoned Conference.	Mining, Dredging, Gas Supply, Refrigerating Ice and Cold Storage, Butter Factories, Meat Preserving and Export, Abattoirs and other Industries in Queensland, N.S.W., Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania.
Federated Dredge Workers' Association of Australia.	Burke's Hill Tin Sluicing Company and 28 others.	Conference summoned by Deputy President.	Dredging and Sluicing Industry in Queensland, N.S.W., and Vic.
Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association of Australasia.	Permewan, Wright and Company and others.	On joint application of Employers and Employees', Deputy President summoned conference.	River Boat Industry on the Darling, Murrumbidgee and Murray Rivers; also Gippsland Waters.

\* The President may, whenever in his opinion it is desirable for the purpose of preventing or settling, reference presided over by himself.

† A resume of the main provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1904-11



tion with coal mining, of which 485 occurred below and 103 above ground.

In other industries 14 fatal accidents occurred, as compared with 7 for the previous quarter, and of these 3 occurred in New South Wales, 4 in Victoria, 4 in Queensland, 2 in South Australia, and 1 in Western Australia. The number of non-fatal accidents, apart from those in connection with mining was 265, as compared with 243 for the preceding quarter.

## AND ARBITRATION ACT 1904-1911.†

### CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT 1904-1911 AND THE THE QUARTER ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER, 1914.

#### PROCEEDINGS:

#### SUMMONED UNDER SECTION 16A.\*

NATURE OF DISPUTE.	DATE OF CONFERENCE.	RESULT.
Claims <i>re</i> Rates of Wages, Hours of Work, Conditions of Employment, etc., of Employees in Hotels, Clubs, etc.	Melbourne, 2nd July, 1914.	Agreements arrived at for States of Queensland, Victoria and South Australia; no agreement for N.S.W. Deputy President referred Dispute into Court in pursuance of Sec. 19 (d).
Claim <i>re</i> Rates of Wages, Hours of Work, Conditions of Employment, etc., Casual Employees, Apprentices, Improvers, and Malsters.	Melbourne, 2nd & 3rd July, 1914.	Agreements arrived at. Agreement as to Queensland subject to condition that all Employers in Industry were to be brought in. Dispute referred into Court to certify in pursuance of Sec. 24.
Claim <i>re</i> Rates of Wages, Hours of Work, etc., of Employees.	Melbourne, 20th July, 1914.	No Agreement reached. Matter adjourned <i>sine die</i> .
Claim <i>re</i> Rates of Pay, Hours of Work, Overtime, Holiday and Sunday Pay, etc., in respect to Engine Drivers, Firemen, Greasers, Trimmers, and Fuelmen, Engine Cleaners, Boiler Cleaners, Motor Drivers or Attendants.	Melbourne, 20th, 23rd July, 1914.	About two thirds of parties represented at Conference arrived at Agreements to be certified under Sec. 24. Dispute referred into Court under Sec. 19 (d), on 23rd July, 1914.
Two complaints filed on 17th October, 1912, and the 6th May, 1914, respectively, <i>re</i> Hours of Work, Rates of Pay, Overtime Rates, etc.	Sydney, 10th Aug., 1914.	Agreements arrived at by most of the Respondents. Remaining portion of Dispute settled by Award of Court.
Dispute referred into Court on 24th May, 1914, in respect to Wages, Hours, and Conditions of Employment of Engine Drivers and Firemen Employed in Murray River Boats and Gippsland Lakes.	Bairnsdale, 22nd Aug., Melbourne, 11th Sept., 1914.	Temporary Agreement arrived at. Work to be carried on until 1st Feb., 1916, without prejudice to the rights of either party, or until Dispute comes before the Court for Arbitration.

an Industrial Dispute, summon any person to attend, at a time and place specified in the summons, at a Conciliation and the Arbitration (Public Service) Act, 1911, was given in Labour Bulletin, No. 5, pages 53 to 59.

## (ii.) PRIVATE CONFERENCES

PARTIES TO CONFERENCE.		INDUSTRY AFFECTED.
Employees.	Employers.	
Australasian Meat Industry Employees' Union.	W. Angliss & Company Proprietary Limited and others.	Meat Export, etc. Industry

\* The President shall be charged with the duty of endeavouring at all times by all lawful ways and means the Court has cognisance of them, in all cases in which it appears to him that his mediation is desirable in the

## (iii.) APPEALS UNDER

APPELLANT.	RESPONDENT.
Australian Commonwealth Post and Telegraph Officers' Association.	Federated Public Service Assistants' Association of Australia.

\* The President may review, annul, rescind or vary any act or decision of the Registrar in any manner

## (iv.) PLAINTS FILED

CLAIMANT.	RESPONDENT.
Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association of Australasia.	Colonial Sugar Refining Company Limited and 610 others.

\* The Court shall have cognisance, for purposes of prevention and settlement, of all Industrial Disputes

## (v.) PLAINTS FILED UNDER ARBITRATION

CLAIMANT.	RESPONDENT.
Australian Commonwealth Public Service Clerical Association.	Commonwealth Public Service Commissioner and 8 others.
Australian Commonwealth Post and Telegraph Officers' Association.	Commonwealth Public Service Commissioner and another.

\* An organisation of employees in the Public Service of the Commonwealth shall be entitled to submit or employment of members of the organisation, and the Court shall thereupon have cognisance of the claim as 1904-11.

## (vi.) CASES

CLAIMANT.	RESPONDENTS.	DATE OF FILING OR REFERENCE.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY AFFECTED.
Federated Dredge Workers' Association of Australia.	Burke's Hill Tin Sluicing Company, No Liability and others	17th October, 1912.	Tin Dredging and Sluicing in N.S.W., Victoria and Queensland.
Federated Felt Hatting Employees' Union of Australasia.	Denton Hat Mills Limited and 12 others.	26th September, 1912.	Felt Hat Manufacture in N.S.W., Victoria, and South Australia.

## UNDER SECTION 16.\*

NATURE OF CONFERENCE.	DATES OF CONFERENCE	RESULT.
Conference held by Mr. Justice Powers on Application of Employers to endeavour to arrive at new Agreement for the Season.	Melbourne, 23rd & 29th Sept., and 20th Oct., 1914.	Understanding arrived at in Conference that work to be continued under Old Agreement until Award could be made.

to reconcile the parties to Industrial Disputes, and to prevent and settle Industrial Disputes, whether or not public interest.

## SECTION 17.\*

NATURE OF APPEAL.	DATE OF HEARING.	RESULT.
Appeal against decision of Registrar granting Registration to Federated Public Service Assistants' Association of Australia.	Sydney, 26th Aug., 1914.	Appeal was heard by Deputy President on 26th August, 1914, and dismissed.

which he thinks fit.

## UNDER SECTION 19(b).\*

FILED.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY AFFECTED.	NATURE OF CLAIM.
10th Sept., 1914.	Various manufactures and Industries in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.	Claims as to Rates of Wages, Hours of Work, Overtime Rates, etc.

which are submitted to the Court by an organisation by plaintiff.

## (PUBLIC SERVICE) ACT 1911. SECTION 5.\*

FILED.	INDUSTRIES AND LOCALITY AFFECTED.	NATURE OF CLAIM.
15th July, 1914.	Clerical Division of Commonwealth Public Service.	Claim as to Rates of Salary, also Terms and Conditions of Employment of Clerical Officers in Commonwealth Public Service.
18th Sept., 1914. N.S.W. Registry.	Postal Service in Commonwealth.	Claims as to Rate of Salary, Terms and Conditions of Service of Postmasters, Post Mistresses, Officers of the Clerical Division, Postal Assistants and others, being Members of Claimant Association and Employed in Postal Service of Commonwealth.

to the Court by plaintiff any claim relating to the salaries, wages, rates of pay, or terms or conditions of service if it were an Industrial Dispute within the meaning of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act,

## HEARD.

NATURE OF CLAIM.	DATES OF HEARING.	RESULT.
Claim <i>re</i> Hours of Work, Wages, Overtime, etc.	Sydney, 15th Aug., 1914.	Terms of Agreement having been arrived at in Conference on 10th August, Award made by Deputy President on 15th August, 1914.
Claim <i>re</i> Wages, Hours of Work, Overtime, etc.	Melbourne & Sydney, 26th May, 1913, to 11th Sept., 1914.	Judgment delivered on 7th August, 1914, by Deputy President. Final Award made on 11th September, 1914.

## (vii.) APPLICATION FOR ORDER OF

APPLICANT.	RESPONDENT.
Commonwealth Steamship Owners' Association.	Waterside Workers' Federation of Australia.

\* The Court may, on the application of any party to an Award, make an order in the nature of a mandamus.

## (viii.) APPLICATIONS FOR PENALTIES FOR

APPLICANT.	RESPONDENTS.	INDUSTRY AND LOCALITY AFFECTED.
Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association of Australasia.	Nine Applications against Seven Firms or Companies engaged in Coal Mining, Iron Milling, and Refining and Smelting.	Coal Mining, Railway, Iron Milling and Refining and Smelting.

\* No person shall wilfully make default in compliance

## 2.—REGISTRAR'S

## (i.) ORGANISATION OF EMPLOYEES

NAME OF ORGANISATION.	CONSTITUTION.
Australian Vaudeville Artistes Federation.	Federation shall consist of any Male or Female Vaudeville Artist over age of 16 Years.
Federated Mining Employees' Association of Australia.	Federation shall consist of an unlimited number of Employees in or in connexion with the Metalliferous Mining Industry.

\* Any Association of not less than one hundred employees in or in connection with any industry, may be

## (ii.) APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO INSTITUTE

APPLICANT.	RESPONDENT.
Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association of Australasia in the matter of 3 members of Applicant Association.	Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company.

\* No employer shall dismiss any employee from his employment or injure him in his employment or organisation, or of an association that has applied to be registered as an organisation or is entitled to the instituted without the leave of the President or the Registrar.

## 3.—APPLICATIONS TO THE HIGH COURT

PLAINTIFF.	DEFENDANT.
The King.	Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration and Australian Tramway Employees' Association. 1. Ex parte Brisbane Tramways Company Limited. 2. Ex parte Municipal Tramways Trust, Adelaide.

## MANDAMUS UNDER SECTION 48.\*

NATURE OF APPLICATION.	DATES OF HEARING.	RESULT.
Application to Deputy President for mandamus or injunction to compel Respondents to comply with Terms of Award of Court (1 of 1914), in matter of Industrial Dispute between such Federation and Applicants.	Melbourne, 22nd & 23rd July, and 21st Aug., 1914.	Deputy President on 21st August, 1914, refused to grant Application, and held that Award was being complied with.

or injunction to compel compliance with the Award.

## BREACHES OF AWARDS UNDER SECTION 49.\*

NATURE OF APPLICATION.	DATES OF HEARING.	RESULT.
Applications for Penalties for Breaches (in 40 Cases) of Award No. 6 of 1910, made on 20th November, 1913 in respect to Wages Payable, Conditions of Employment, and Overtime Pay, etc.	Sydney, 6th 7th, 17th & 18th Aug., 11th Sept. 1914	In 33 Cases Penalties were imposed, Respondents being fined sums of 1s. in 27 Cases, and 10s. in 6 Cases, with costs. Of the remaining 7 Cases, one was Dismissed without Costs, and 6 with costs against the Complainant Association.

with any order or award. Penalty—Twenty pounds.

## OPERATIONS.

## REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 55(b).\*

NUMBER OF MEMBERS.	REGISTERED.		REGISTERED OFFICE AND ADDRESS.
	State.	Date.	
525	N.S.W.	23/7/14.	200 Castlereagh-street, Sydney, N.S.W.
126	Vic.	10/8/14.	452 Rathdown-street, Nth Carlton, Victoria.

registered in the manner prescribed as an organisation.

## PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 9 (2).\*

LOCALITY AND INDUSTRY AFFECTED.	RESULT.	SUBSEQUENT PROCEEDINGS BEFORE POLICE MAGISTRATE.
Condensed Milk Manufacture.	Applications granted by the Industrial Registrar on 12th August, 1914.	Not proceeded with, Parties having arrived at an Agreement.

alter his position to his prejudice by reason merely of the fact that the employee is an officer or member of an benefit of an industrial agreement or award. No proceeding for any contravention of this section shall be

## FOR ORDER NISI FOR PROHIBITION.

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	RESULT.
Order Nisi to show cause why Writ should not issue prohibiting said Court and President thereof from further proceeding against applicants in matter of Award made by said Court on 21st December, 1912, in Plaint No. 16 of 1911.	Cases came on for hearing before High Court during the following sittings :— May-June, 1913 in Melbourne ; July-August, 1913, in Sydney ; Sept.-Oct., 1913, and July-Aug., 1914, in Melbourne. Judgments delivered by Full Court on 16th October, 1914, when Order Nisi was made absolute.

## SECTION XI.—REPORTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUX IN AUSTRALIA.

*(In this Section particulars are furnished of Reports received each quarter from Departments and Bureaux in the Commonwealth specially affecting labour and industrial matters).*

### A.—NEW SOUTH WALES.

1. **New South Wales Industrial Gazette**, August to November 1914. (Sydney, Government Printer.)
2. **Report on the Factories' and Shops' Act for 1913**. (Sydney, Government Printer.)

### B.—VICTORIA.

1. **Report on the Question of Equal Pay for Equal Work in the Department of Public Instruction**. (Melbourne, Government Printer.)

### C.—QUEENSLAND.

1. **Report of the Chief Inspector of Machinery and Scaffolding for the year ended 30th June, 1914**. (Brisbane, Government Printer.)

### D.—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

1. **Regulations under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1911**. (Adelaide, Government Printer.)

## SECTION XII.—IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

*(In this Section particulars are furnished of Reports specially affecting labour, received each quarter from other countries).*

### A.—UNITED KINGDOM.

1. **Board of Trade Labour Gazette**. July, August, September, 1914. (London, T. Fisher Unwin.)
2. **Hand Book on London Trades**. (London, T. Fisher Unwin.) (i.) Engineering. (ii.) Commercial occupations.
3. **Report on Birmingham Trades**. (London, Darling and Son Limited.) (i.) Electro-plate. (ii.) Printing. (iii.) Sporting guns and rifles. (iv.) Van-boy labour. (v.) Jewellery. (vi.) Some possible trades for physically handicapped children.
4. **Report of the Surrey Advisory Committee for Juvenile Employment to 31st March, 1913**.
5. **The World's Labour Laws, August 1914**. (London, The Pioneer Press.)
6. **Bulletin of the International Labour Office**. Vol. IX., Nos. 4, 5. (London, The Pioneer Press.)

## B.—CANADA.

1. **The Labour Gazette.** July, August, September, 1914. (Ottawa, Government Printer.)
2. **Report of the Department of Labour,** year ending 31st March, 1913. (Ottawa, Government Printer.)

## C.—NEW ZEALAND.

1. **Journal of the Department of Labour,** Nos. 258 to 260. (Wellington, Government Printer.)
2. **Awards, Agreements and Decisions under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act,** Vol. XV., No. 6, Awards Nos. 3078 to 3104. (Wellington, Government Printer.)
3. **Twenty-third Annual Report of the Department of Labour.** (Wellington, Government Printer.)

## D.—UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

1. **Summary of Evidence given before the Commerce and Industries Commission.** (Capetown, Government Printer.)
2. **Report of the Economic Commission,** January 1914. (Pretoria, Government Printer.)
3. **Report of the Labour Department,** June 1914.

## E.—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1. **Georgia.** Second Annual Report of the Commissioner of Commerce and Labour. (Atlanta, State Printer.)
2. **Massachusetts.** (a) First Annual Report of the Industrial Accident Board. (b) Report on Cases under the Workmen's Compensation Act, July 1912 to June, 1914. (c) Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Quarterly Reports on Unemployment. (d) Sixth Annual Report on the Statistics of Municipal Finances. (Boston, Wright and Potter Printing Co.)
3. **Michigan.** Thirty-first Annual Report of the Department of Labour. (Lansing, State Printer.)
4. **Minnesota.** (a) Workmen's Compensation Law. (b) Laws regulating the Employment of Children. (c) Laws creating Department of Labour and Industries. (d) Rules and Regulations of the Department of Labour and Industries. (e) Minimum Wage Act for Women and Minors. (f) Laws requiring the Safeguarding of Machinery. (Minneapolis, published by the Commissioner of Labour.)
5. **New York.** Department of Labour. Bulletins:—No. 62, New York Labour Laws of 1914; No. 63, Directory of Trade Unions, 1914; No. 64, Changes in Union Wages and Hours in 1913; No. 65, Union Rates of Wages and Hours in 1913. (Albany, J. B. Lyon Co.)
6. **Ohio.** (a) Annual Report of the State Board of Arbitration for 1911 and 1912. (b) Rules and Regulations and Rules of Procedure of the Industrial Commission. (c) Wages and Hours of Labour of Women and Girls employed in Mercantile Establishments in 1913. (d) Bulletin No. 1 of the Industrial Commission. (e) An Act to further define the Powers of the State Liability Board of Awards. (f) The Laws governing Factory and Building Inspection and Compulsory Education. (Columbus, The F. J. Heer Printing Co.)
7. **Oregon.** Oregon Blue Book, 1913-1914. (Salem, State Printer.)
8. **Wisconsin.** Industrial Commission. (a) Shop Bulletin, No. 5. (b) Second Annual Report on Workmen's Compensation. (c) Shop Lighting. (Madison, published by the Commissioner.)

## F.—FRANCE.

1. **Bulletin of the Minister of Labour,** July 1914. (Paris, Berger-Levrault.)

## G.—GERMANY.

1. **Social Culture**, No. 7, 1914. (M. Gladbach, Volksvereinsverlag.)
2. **International News Letter**, Vol. II., No. 16. (Berlin, published by the International Secretariat of National Trade Union Centres.)
3. **Bulletin of the International Union of Woodworkers**, Nos. 3 to 8, 1914. (Berlin, published by the Union.)

## H.—AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

1. **Social Review** (Journal of the Austrian Labour Department). July, 1914. (Vienna, A. Hölder.)

## I.—BELGIUM.

1. **Journal of the Labour Department**, Nos. 11, 12, 1914. (Brussels, E. Daem.)
2. **Year Book of Labour Legislation in 1912**. (Brussels, A. Dewit.) A summary of the labour laws enacted in various countries in 1912, with full texts of same.

## J.—FINLAND.

1. **Journal of Labour Statistics**, No. 3, 1914. (Helsingfors, Government Printer.)

## K.—HOLLAND.

1. **Monthly Journal of the Central Bureau of Statistics**, June to August, 1914. (La Hague, Gebr. Belinfante.)

## L.—ITALY.

1. **Monthly Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour**, April, May, June, 1914. (Rome.)
2. **Semi-Monthly Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour**, Nos. 14 to 18. (Rome.)

## M.—NORWAY.

1. **Journal of the Department for Social Matters, Trade, Industry and Fisheries**, No. 4, 1914. (Christiania, H. Aschehoug and Co.)
2. **Statistics of Accident Insurance in 1911**. (Christiania, H. Aschehoug and Co.)

## N.—PORTUGAL.

1. **Bulletin of Industrial Labour**, No. 73. (Lisbon, National Printer.) No. 90 (Coimbra, University Printers.)

## O.—SPAIN.

1. **Bulletin of the Institute for Social Reform**, Nos. 121, 122, 1914. (Madrid, M. Minuesa de los Rios.)

## P.—SWEDEN.

1. **Social Review**. (Journal of the Swedish Labour Department), Nos. 6, 7, 8, 1914. (Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt and Sons.)